

# STUDIES IN HEMACANDRA'S DEŚINĀMAMĀLĀ

FOR REVIEW

by

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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE

One of the manifold activities of the Parshvanath Vidyashram is to arrange Extension Lectures in the Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series on topics relating to Jainology and Prakrit. The first Lecture Series under the scheme was delivered by Dr. Prabodh Pandit on the Prakrit Bhāṣā in 1953. Pt. Bechardasji Doshi delivered the second Lecture Series on the Jaina Canon in 1959. The present book contains the third Lecture Series delivered by Dr. H. C. Bhayani on the Hemacandra's Deśināmamālā in 1963. It will undoubtedly prove a useful study for a student of Prakrit and Apabhramṣa.

The authorities of the Vidyashram take pleasure in recording their thanks to Dr. Bhayani for accepting the invitation for the Lecture Series. They are also grateful to Dr. V. S. Agrawala of the Banaras Hindu University, who kindly presided over the lectures.

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## Preface

The present book is based on the materials collected by me for the three lectures I had the honour to deliver, from December 2 to 4, 1963, in the Shri Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series, under the auspices of Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

For a student of Prakrit Apabhramśa (or one of the history of NIA languages) Hemacandra's *Deśināmamālā* (= *Rayanāṭakā*) presents a fascinating subject for study. It has been on my mind since 1960 when, while guiding research work pertaining to Deśya words in the Apabhramśa of Puṣpadanta, I had an occasion to examine somewhat closely the work so far done on the DN. Consequently, for the Prakrit and Jainism section of the Twenty-first Session of the All India Oriental Conference (1961) I prepared a paper discussing some words from the DN.\* It was intended to be one of a series. The Vidyashram invitation in 1963 for delivering lectures under its Series afforded me, therefore, an eagerly sought opportunity to investigate further a few aspects of the DN and thereby try to extend in a few directions, even by small bits, the work so far done. It is earnestly hoped that the matter discussed in the book would induce some students of MIA to occasionally divert their interest to the many intriguing problems of the Deśya stock of words.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratefulness to Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram and especially to Prof. Dalsukhbhai Malvama, Director, L. D. Institute of Indology, Ahmedabad, for doing me the honour of inviting

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\* Subsequently the paper was published in the *Bharatiya Vidyā*, XXII, 1962 (pp. 51-55) under the title 'Studies in Hemacandra's *Deśināmamālā*' — a title I have also utilized for the present book.

for the Lecture Series I am thankful to Dr V S Agrawala Head of the Institute of Indology, Banaras Hindu University, who inspite of his many pressing preoccupations kindly presided over the lectures and enriched the attendant discussions with precious bits from his many-vaulted treasure-house of scholarly knowledge I am also greatly obliged to Shri Krishnachandracharya, the then Adhishthata of the Ashram who made all arrangements for the lectures (and my stay at Banaras) with devoted and warm sincerity

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1965

H C BHAYANI

## Abbreviations

Ap	Apabhramśa
C	Hemacandra's Commentary on the DN
CMC.	Caupannamahāpurīśacarīyam (ed A. M. Bhojak, Prakrit Text Series Vol. III, 1961)
Com.	Commentary (in general or on the DN)
DED.	<i>Dravidian Etymological Dictionary</i> (Barrow and Emeneau, 1961)
DMP.	A Critical Study of the Deśya and Rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhramśa works (An unpublished Ph D thesis of the University of Bombay, by Ratna R Shriyan, 1962)

MP.	Puṣpadanta's Mabāpurāṇa (ed P. L. Vaidya, 1937-1941)
NC.	Puṣpadanta's Nāyakumāracariu (ed. H. L. Jain, 1933)
ND.	Nepali Dictionary (R. L. Turner, 1931)
PC.	Svayambhū's Paumacariu (ed. H. C. Bhayani, 1952-1960)
Pischel	Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen (R. Pischel, 1900, English translation, 'Comparative Grammar of the Prakrit Languages', by S. Jhā, 1957)
Pk.	Prakrit
PL.	Dhanapāla's Pāṭalacchīnāmamālā (ed. B. J. Doshi, 1960)
PSM	Pāṭasaddamahaṇṇavo (H. T. Sheth, Prakrit Text Series reprint, 1963)
R.	P. Ramanujaswami (see DN)
Rc.	Svayambhū's Rīṭṭhanemicariu (unpublished)
SC.	Svayambhū's Svayambhūcchandas (ed H. D. Velankar, Rājasthān Purāṇa Granthamālā, No. 37, 1962)
SH.	Hemacandra's Siddhahemaśabdanuśāsana
Sk.	Sanskrit
s. v.	sub verbo
Ta.	Tamil
Te.	Telugu
Tr.	Trivikrama's Prakṛita Grammar (ed. P. L. Vaidya, Jīvarāja Jaina Granthamālā No. 4, 1954)
w. r.	wrong reading



## INTRODUCTION

Hemacandra's *Rayanāṭī* (also called *Deśisaddasamgaho* and *Deśināmamālā*) written sometime in 1015-1050 AD. was the latest and probably the largest of ancient Indian lexicons of a certain class of Prakrit words, which have been known as *deśya*, *deśi* or *deśaja* after the traditional terminology. The *Deśināmamālā* (further abbreviated as DN) is not a quite self-subsisting, independent work. It is one integral part or unit within a larger grammatical and lexical network that was based on a traditionally developed theory of words.

In ancient India language was subjected to analysis and description mostly as a medium of literature and cultivated discourse, confined to a privileged class. Grammatical tradition since its earliest stages was ever deeply concerned about guarding the 'purity' of the language, about the standard usage of the cultured — the *śiṣṭas*. Since more than eleven hundred years before Hemacandra, Prakrits too along with Sanskrit had been in use as literary media. It was the constant task of the long line of grammarians reaching up to and beyond Hemacandra to authenticate the stock of words in literary usage as it was naturally and inevitably subject to unceasing renewal.

Literary Prakrits were highly conventionalized and stylized languages, more or less bookish and receiving ceaseless reinforcement from Sanskrit. As one of the aims of Sanskrit grammars was to aid writers and critics, they came to devote sections to rules deriving Prakrit phonology and grammar from Sanskrit. Accordingly the word-stock of literary Prakrits received treatment under a threefold classification. (1) Roots and word stems, which were practically identical with their Sanskrit originals, because their sounds and meaning did not undergo any apparent or noteworthy phonological and semantic modification (*śalsamānāḥ*) (ii)

Roots and word stems which had resulted from obvious phonological modification of their Sanskrit correspondents (*tadbhava-s*) (iii) The rest of words which as wholes of form-and meaning could not be derived from Sanskrit by applying the usual and accepted rules of phonological and semantic change (*deśya s*) The last of these categories was authenticated through compilations of standard Deśī lexicons In his *Siddhahema* grammar Hemacandra accomplished the task of providing codified rules for deriving the *taisama* and the *tadbhava* classes of words His DN covered the remaining *deśya* class His commentary on the DN opens with the observation that those words which could not be derived from Sanskrit through the admissible rules based on the phonological processes of omission addition and alteration were collected in the DN

While defining the scope of his subject Hemacandra has made it quite clear that he was not out to compile a dictionary of all such words which were during his times colloquially current in various regions i.e. the words of regional dialects currently used in day to day intercourse His task was to deal with only that class of underivable words of literary Prakrit which was handed down over an immemorably long and hoary tradition

As previously stated the purpose underlying the composition of Prakrit grammars and lexicons was always to provide to those well versed in Sanskrit dependable convenient and up-to-date aids for composing and understanding Prakrit literature Hemacandra came at the end of a long line of Deśīkaras Some ten are actually cited or referred to in the DN Hemacandra justifies his adding a new Deśī lexicon to the several previously existing ones broadly on three grounds (1) Some of these works comparatively of a recent date, Hemacandra found to be erroneous careless and uncritical The ignorance or misinterpretations on the part of their authors, of earlier authoritative works had created

a great confusion as to the correct form and meaning of many a Deśī expression (2) This confusion was further confounded by the carelessness and erratic practices of the scribes (3) Moreover because the earlier lexicons did not adopt the alphabetical order and word-length principles of item-arrangement, there were no internal checks to guard against the spelling confusion

Hemacandra adopted the alphabetical and word-length-wise arrangement for his work In matters of doubt or difference he made his choice after critical weighing and where he felt the evidence to be fairly divided or undecisive, he accommodated alternative view points At numerous places in the commentary in the DN Hemacandra has cited and discussed authorities and controverted views concerning the form and meaning of the listed items This fact combined with the numerous optional spellings and meanings accepted in his lexicon and the wild profusion of variant readings recorded by Pischel in his edition of the DN give us some measure of the bafflingly difficult problems that Hemacandra was required to face And it highly redounds to his credit that his overall treatment of the *Deśis* reveal a high degree of balance, clarity and scientific caution

The same qualities are also evident from the manner he has delimited the scope of *Deśī* whose working definition, let alone a rigorous one was not so easy to state within the bounds of the then accepted general principles and frame of reference He sets up three criteria for characterizing *Deśī* words (i) formal non-derivability • Those lexical items which were not derivable from Sanskrit in accordance with the recognized rules of derivation were *Deśis* (ii) Semantic non-derivability Those expressions which though formally derivable from Sanskrit elements, had a meaning different (though conceptually derivable) from that of the latter were *Deśis* (iii) Tradition Some items which, though obviously more or less marginal,

were considered Deśi by a respectable and authoritative tradition and hence they were accepted as Deśis. Because the verbal bases that were not derivable from Sanskrit could take Sanskrit-derived verbal terminations and suffixes, they were technically excluded by Hemacandra from the DN as against the earlier practice, and were listed as Verbal Substitutes in the Prakrit section of his *Siddhahema* grammar. But as a concession to the established practice (and also for convenience of reference), he has recorded most important of them by way of notes in his DN commentary. Here as everywhere, the approach of the Prakrit grammarians in general is found to be more pragmatic than theoretical. If we properly appreciate this point, our modern objections to their lack of rigour and consistency in distinguishing items of Sanskritic and non-Sanskritic origin would lose much of their force and some of them would appear rather like cavil.

Modern studies have succeeded in settling some of the sources of the Deśya strand of the Prakrit vocabulary. Some of these words have evolved from Sanskrit words through complex or less easily discoverable phonological or semantic alteration. Others derive from Old Indo-Aryan material not at all attested in preserved or known literature or attested only in the earliest stage (Vedic) or even further beyond (Pre-Indo-Aryan). Still others are identifiable as Dravidian loans. But even after we set apart all such items that we can now derive or identify from other languages, there remains a very large stock of words as obscure as ever.

Actually the further research work on the DN has to proceed in two closely related directions: ascertainment of the correct form and meaning of a listed item, and ascertainment of its currency and derivation. The first problem has two aspects. Firstly the correct forms of the items as they were recorded by Hemacandra are to be settled. The text of the DN as handed down to us bristles with profuse

and confusing orthographic variants. The textual problems and editorial difficulties have been well outlined by Pischel, who has accomplished the task of faithfully presenting all the textual variants from some seven MSS of the DN<sup>1</sup> and settling the text by and large. But as he has observed, in several cases he felt considerably handicapped due to the absence of any dependable criteria for selecting from among the multiple spelling variants, and in rare cases he tried to seek some help from the New Indo-Aryan material. This latter source of information, left practically untouched by Pischel, but considerably availed of by Sheth and Doshi, can be exploited much more fully now firstly because of the lexicographical works like Turner's *Nepali Dictionary* and *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* Mayrhofer's *Kurzgefasste etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen* and, Burrow and Emeneau's *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, and secondly because of the further historical and comparative work in Indo-Aryan carried out after 1900 A D. A second source of paramount importance now available to us is the considerable amount of Prakrit literature and almost the whole of Apabhramśa literature come to light since Pischel. Much of it remains yet to be explored for settling the forms of the words in DN.

There are, however, indications that the problem of settling the correct form of the Deśi words was already considerably tangled when it was taken up and tackled (fairly reasonably we should say) by Hemacandra. Though in a number of cases Hemacandra did take notice of alternative forms, he could after all work under certain basic assumptions. Further he was bound by respect to tradition and laboured under considerable limitations of outlook and reference facilities as compared to a lexicographer of our

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1 Ramanujaswami has collated three more MSS for his revised edition of the Pischel's work

age With our modern approach technique and means we are likely to regard or identify several separately listed items of the DN as only variants of some other items listed elsewhere in the same work It may be also possible for us to discern some general orthographic or phonological traits underlying the formal variation which would have a wider significance for the history of Indo-Aryan

The second aspect of the first problem is the ascertainment of the correct meanings of the listed items as given by Hemacandra In the text of the DN Hemacandra has given Prakrit meaning equivalents or synonyms of the Deśya items In his commentary we find Sanskrit equivalents for the same In many a case these one-word renderings and paraphrases are bound to be ambiguous words can have several meanings — they can be homonymous and one cannot tell which of these is meant in a particular case if there are no restrictive indications To guard against this circumstance Hemacandra has provided illustrative stanzas The devised actual language context demonstrated the use of the recorded items and made it clear which of the several meanings of the paraphrase word was relevant Unfortunately Ramanujaswami seems to have ignored these illustrative stanzas As a consequence he has been forced to make arbitrary choice in ambiguous cases and inevitably on a number of occasions it turns out to be the wrong choice So his English renderings in the alphabetical glossary given at the end of the DN text contain numerous errors Sheth and to a greater extent Doshi have properly consulted the illustrative stanzas and hence their interpretations are free from errors on this account Doshi has regularly given Gujarati translation of the illustrative stanzas some of which are considerably tough or obscure and must have proved fairly taxing Fischel even while condemning (rather unfairly) these illustrative verses as either void of all sense or of an incredible stupidity, was quite conscious of

their exegetical value. Apart from wrong interpretations of ambiguous Sanskrit glosses, Ramanujaswami's Indic renderings are also in numerous places vague imprecise or casual. For the wider problem of the authentication of the meanings we have of course to fall back upon the same two means as mentioned before, viz., the Prakrit and Apabhramśa literatures and the New Indo Aryan languages.

And again for tackling the second problem of settling the source and derivation of the Deśya words the same two sources are to be utilized, besides the important work done in the field of historical and comparative Indo Aryan and Dravidian lexicography which has been already mentioned. Studies of early Prakrit and Apabhramśa texts from the exclusive point of view of the Deśya material contained in them would help us much in this direction but unfortunately hardly any systematic attempts have been made so far. One important contribution in this subject is Mrs R. Shriyan's 'A critical study of the Deśya and rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhramśa works' (1962, unpublished as yet). This Bombay University Ph. D. thesis prepared under my guidance, deals with more than fourteen hundred items, collecting information from various sources and discussing meaning and origin in numerous cases. Obviously many such comparative and critical studies are required for checking up the DN and the lost compilations it drew upon. In the present effort, my immediate aim being to give some idea as to how the problem is to be tackled, I have drawn upon only a few Apabhramśa texts in an illustrative manner.

## 1. FORMAL VARIATION IN THE DEŚYA ITEMS OF THE DN.

The formal variation among the items in the DN. falls under two distinct categories: variations of purely graphic origin and variations of phonological origin.

### Graphic Variation

In the case of variations of graphic or scribal origin, out of the two (or more) variant forms (whether specified in the DN as alternates or not so specified, whether all of them noted by Hemaçandra or only one noted), one only is genuine, the other being really a wrong reading resulting from carelessly or ignorantly confusing some two written characters in the manuscript. These scribal errors have no basis in phonology, and if and when fully confirmed, such items can be rejected as 'ghost' words.

Prakrit MSS. frequently confound (1) च and व (or व), (2) छ and च, (3) ट, ठ, ड and ड, (4) ढ and ढ, (5) ढ and ड, (6) य and घ, (7) म and स. At times (8) द and र, or (9) घ and व are misread for one another. Several items of the DN seem to have derived from such confusions.

### 1. च/व (or च/व) variation

#### (Initial and non-initial)

- 1 चालवासो (3, 8) 'sort of head ornament' (शिरभूषणमेदः).  
बालवासो (7, 59) 'a head ornament' (शिरभाभरणम्).  
cf. Sk. बालपाशः 'hair-band (of precious metal)';  
lex. बालपाद्या 'a string of pearls or other ornament for the hair'. So चालवासो may have a scribal origin.
- 2 चिह्विओ (3, 13) 'destroyed' (निर्णशित.)  
cf. विह्विय (from विह्व 'to destroy' etc., Sk वि + दाव्य 'to put to flight', 'to defeat') (PSM)  
For चिमिणो and चिसिणो see further.



- 3 चिरिचिरा and चिरिचिरा (3, 13) 'stream (of water)' (घारा)  
 चिरिषा (3, 21) 'small stream' (तुषारा)  
 cf चिरिचिरा (7, 93 com) 'stream' (घारा) according to some  
 चिरओ (7, 93) 'small stream of water' (सुगुलप्रवाह)  
 चिरिष्ठा 'drop' (PSM)  
 चिरिचिरा (चिरिचिरा) may be of an onomatopoeic origin cf चिरिचिरिआ 'stream, downpour' (PSM), Old Guj क्षिरिमिरि, Mod Guj झरमर परकर 'dazzle'  
 चिरिष्ठा can be connected with Dravidian *ciru* 'small' (DED 1326) cf चिरु (3, 21) 'small thing', 'small stream' from Dravidian *cikka* 'small' etc (DED 2057) Besides चिरओ there is विअरय (PSM) 'a small pit dug in the river bed for water' which is supported by Guj बीरडो
- 4 चिलिचिउ, चिउचिउ (v l चिलिचिउ, चिउचिउ, चिउचिउ etc) (3, 12) 'wet' (आद्रम्)  
 PSM also notes variants चिलिचिउ and चिलिचिलिउ  
 The word occurs in the form चिलिचिउ in PC. (39, 6, 2 and 54 11, 1) and MP (20, 10, 11)  
 The sense there is 'damp and sticky and hence loathsome or disgusting' It occurs in CMC in the form चिलिचिल (179, 15) and चिउचिउ (226, 23)  
 Possibly there has been some confusion with चिलिचिली (7, 70) 'one having a tender and weak body' (कोमलनि स्थामतसु) which is to be compared with M चिउचिउ 'to wriggle or slide over the body — a snake, worm or similar slimy and soft creature', चिउचिउ 'soft and flabby or oozy, flaccid, mashy; not elastic, firm stuff, tense'

PSM. records विलीज or विलिज 'impure, a duty thing, dirt' and विलीज 'loathsome, disgusting' (जुगुप्सित)

5. चोरली, चोरलिआ (3, 19) glossed as गहसिह (v. l. सिआ) चोहसिआ, but as थावणशुक्रपक्षचतुर्दशी in com.

बोरली (7, 61) glossed as गहमिअचोहमिछण and explained in com as थावणशुक्रपक्षचतुर्दशीमय उत्सवविशेष. or that particular day, according to some Variants are बोरलया बोललिया, बोरली, बोरैल, बोरल and बोरिह.

6. लचय (7, 17) 'a kind of grass'.

cf लवइअ (PSM.) 'sprouted'.

- 7 हिचिअ (8, 68), हिचिअ (ibid) 'The children's game of hopping on one foot'.

cf. Guj. हौच 'a particular movement in a folk-dance.'

- 8 चुको (3, 14) 'the fist.'

हुका (6, 94) 'the fist' (or 'a fistful of rice', according to some — com.).

cf. Guj. बूको, बूकडो 'a fistful of any eatable for filling the mouth with' (which also supports the view noted in com.).

9. चुकुडो (3, 96) and बोकडो (6, 96) 'a goat'.

cf. Guj बोकडो 'a goat' and Pk. बुक् 'to babble'.

So बुकुड, बोकुड seems to be the real word.

10. उचिडिमो (1, 134) 'big in size' (अधिकप्रमाणः), 'immodest' (विमुक्तमर्याद).

cf. उचिडिमो (PL) 'immodest' (मुक्तमर्यादः).

11. कचाल (2, 52) 'a place of work or business, a house'.

One of the variants is कचाल कच (2, 2) 'work' (कार्यम्) derives from Sk. कृत्यम्. So कचाल i. e. कचालम्

derives from कृत्यालयम् (i. e. कृत्य + आलयम्). cf. H. कचहरी etc. from Sk. \*कृत्यघरिका (IAL. 3429), and Modern Guj. H. कार्यालय.

Loss of final य of कृत्यालय is paralleled by कियल for कियलय and हिय for हियय (SH. 8, 1, 269),

12. कुडुचिअं (2, 41) and कुडुंचीअ (PSM. 1. See further.
13. For उल्लोच (1, 98) 'canopy', चिच (3, 9) and चिचर (3, 9) 'flat-nosed', विचोअओ (7, 68) 'pillow' accepted in the text, there are variants having च् for च्. That the latter are genuine is seen from उल्लोच occurring in Pk. and Ap. literatures, from Guj. चीबु 'flat-nosed' (M. चौबा 'compressed'), from Ap. छिचर 'flat-nosed' (PC. 1) and from विचोवणय (6, 98), विचोअ and विचोअण (PSM. 1. So too पिच (6, 46) 'water' against the accepted पिच्च is supported by NC. 5, 10, 28. विरमाल् (7, 72; SH. 4, 193) 'to wait' is preferable to चिरमाल् 'to wait' (PSM.). So also छिचोलो (3, 28) 'pursing the mouth in contempt' (निन्दार्थं मुखविकृणनम्) for छिचोलओ (PL.). कुडुचिअ (2, 41) 'crab' against कुडुचिअ (PL.) is supported by Guj. करचलो\*.
14. In the case of विपं (7, 57) 'the tail' (पुच्छम्) [cf. छिपं (3, 36) and छिणालुअं (3, 29), छेप (PSM.) and Sk. शेप in the same sense (ND. s. v. छेपारो and छेष्टि)] and विपयं (7, 89) 'alms given in the

\* चिरदी (or चिरिदी) (GS. 1, 91) (noted also by PSM, but erroneously as 'दे १. ९१' for 'गा १९१') 'alphabet', should be चिरदी (or चिरिदी) as shown by Guj. घरदी or वरडु 'the post-consonantal vowel sign for a short or long u'.

- ‘thrashing floor’ (सलभिक्षा). ‘charitable gift’ (दानम्) [cf. छिण (3, 36) ‘alms’ (भिक्षा) and छिप्पालो (3, 28) ‘a ox fond of corn’ (सस्यासक्तो गौः)] we cannot say whether व् stands for च्, which can explain variation with छ्.

## 2. च्छ / त्थ variation

15. कोत्थर (2, 13) ‘skill’ (विज्ञानम्).

In the com. Hemacandra notes कुत्थर as a variant form. Many MSS. read कोच्छर and कुच्छर for the accepted form. The forms with च्छ are supported by actual occurrences at MP. 4, 18, 1; 9, 18, 6; 28, 27, 14; 48, 4, 7; 84, 3, 16; 86, 8, 2. At some of these places the word is glossed with दक्ष, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर or कौतुकोत्पादक. But in all these contexts दक्ष i. e. ‘skilful, competent’ fits well. See DMP. s. v. कोच्छर, कुच्छर R. incorrectly renders विज्ञानम् as ‘knowledge’.

## 3. ट/ठ/ड/ढ variation.

16. बढो (7, 83). 1. ‘unmarried;’ 2. ‘devoid of affection, unkind’ (निस्नेहः); 3. ‘piece’ (खण्डः); 4. ‘cheek’ (गण्डः); 5. ‘servant’ (भृत्य).

1. Guj. बाँढो ‘unmarried’ presupposes a form बँढओ. So in this sense we should have बढो for बढो.

3. Sk. वण्ट ‘share, portion’, Pk. बटग, H. बाँट, Guj. बाँट; Sk. वण्टति ‘divides, shares, allots’, Pk. बटइ etc. show that the form should be बँटो and not बढो. See ND. s. v. बाँड्नु, बाँडो, बाँड. cf. Sk. (lex.) छण्ड ‘to share’.

If खण्डः means खण्डित ‘broken, maimed’, we have to compare Sk. वण्डः (also spelt वण्डः, वण्टः, वण्डः), Guj. बाँडो ‘tailless, maimed’. See ND. s. v. बाँडो.

5. DN. 6 88 notes वधो 'servant', though Sk. (lex) has वण्टः and वण्टः in the meanings 'tailless or crippled, unmarried, servant, dwarf'. SH. 8, 4, 447 has वंठो 'dwarf' (PSM). Guj. बाँठियो 'dwarf', बाँटु 'dwarfish', presupposes a form वंठो.

17. कुडुचिअं (v. l. कुडुं, वडुं, वडुं, वडुं, वडुचिअं) (2, 41) 'sexual intercourse' (सुरतम्).

cf. कोडुम् = रम् (2, 50; SH. 8, 4, 168); कोडुमिय = रतिक्रीडाविशेष (PSM.); कोडुमिउ (v. l. कोडमिउ) = सुरतम् (PC. 14, 11, 8); कोडुमिय (v. l. कुं) 'ibid.' (PC. 79, 11, 4). PSM. notes also कुडुंभीअ. cf. PSM. वट्टमगं, and वट्टमग, वट्टमग = वर्त्मक.

18. शटलिआ (3, 55) 'moving about' (चङ्कमणम्).

शडुली (3, 61) 'sport, play' (क्रीडा).

शौडलिआ (3, 60) 'Risalike play' (रासकमदसी क्रीडा).

But there is also शट् (SH. 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्.

19. पडुआ (6, 8) 'kick' (चरणघात).

Other synonymous words given are पटपरा and पडुला (for पडुला?). One of the variants is पडुआ (or पडुया).

Guj. पाट्ट (f.) 'kick' presupposes पडुआ.

20. मट्टुहिअ (v. l. मट्टुं, मट्टुं मट्टुं, etc) (6, 146) 'turbid' (कलुषम्)

The meaning 'the anger of a married woman' (परिणीतायाः कोपः) is obviously metaphorical. So also the third meaning 'impure' (अशुचि). R.'s meaning 'tear' (अश्रु) is incorrect. It is based on a misunderstanding of the Pk. synonym अश्रुह. PL. 158 has पट्टुहिअं = कलुषं जलम्. The two appear to be the same. The latter is connected with प्र + डुह्, डोह् 'to

make turbid', cf पङ्क्तु = क्षुम् SH 8, 4 154, DN 6, 29, डोह 'to muddle' PC 2, 13 4, 26, 11, 3, SH 8, 4, 439 (3), आडोह PC 4, 10, 3, 26, 7, 1, 76, 9, 5 Moreover we have उडुहिअ (1 137) and com says, 'according to some उडुहिअ', in the sense of 'the anger of a married woman' (स्त्रिया वृषितम्) This also fixes up पङ्क्तुहिअ, cf डुम् 'to shake violently, to agitate (mass of water)'—डुभिय PC 23, 13, 5, आडुम 'ibid'—आडुमण PC 17 10, 4

- 21 ओवट्टी (1, 151) 'knot of the lower garment' (नीची) Among the variants there are ओवट्टी and उवट्टी PL has उअट्टी Guj, M ओटी 'part of the lower garment crossed to form a knot on the waist' supports the spelling with ट्ट From the mode of forming this knot (viz, by first crossing the border-parts twisted to form cords, and then tucking them up on the sides) we can suggest derivation from Sk अपवर्त्त, Pk ओवट्ट, ओअट्ट

- 22 जरडो (3, 40 com) 'old'

Hem notes this as given by others for जरडो Sk तरण्ड, भरण्ड वरण्ड (from तरण, भरण, वरण) show that वरण्ड (Sl lex) derives from वृ through जरण जरडो was possibly misread for Pk जरडो, Sk जरठ

- 23 लेडुवो (7, 29), लेडुको, लेडुओ (7, 24) 'a clod' (लोष्ट)

#### 4 ड/झ variation

- 24 वत्तडो, (7, 85) 'handsome' (सुन्दर), 'learned, well-trained' (बहुविधित)

Many a MS reads वत्तट्टो This seems to be the correct reading in the light of Pk पत्तट्टो 'learned,

well-grounded' occurring in Jain canonical texts. It derives from Sk. प्रासाधे.

### 5. ङ / उ variation

25. पिउच्छा (6, 49) 'a female friend' (सखी).  
PSM. notes पिउच्छा in the same sense. (It is also used at Sc. 1, 176, 1d.) In view of the scribal tendency to confuse ङ and उ and in view of the parallelism

माइ, माउआ = माता, मातृका; सखी

मामि = मातुलानी, मखी

माउच्चा, माउच्छा = मातृधमा, सखी

पिउच्छा = पितृधसा, सखी

it is likely that really पिउच्छा was nothing but a w. r. for पिउच्छा.

### 6 थ / ध / व variation

26. थमलो (also थतो) (5, 25) 'broad, extensive' (विरतीर्णः).  
cf. थमलो (5, 58) 'ibid.'. Besides there is also वसले (7, 33) = वीर्यम्.  
cf. also धूरी (5, 28), पूरी (6, 56) 'a weaver's implement' (तन्तुवायोपकरणम्.)

### 7 ढ / र variation

27. दोसाणिअ (5, 51) 'purified, cleaned' (निर्मलीकृतम्).  
cf. रोसाण् (SH. 8, 4, 105; DN. 7, 12) = रुद्ध 'to purify' and रोसाणिअ = रुष्ट (PSM.).

### 8 म / स variation

28. विमिणो (3, 11) 'hairy' (रोमशः).  
cf. विमिणो (7, 64) 'ibid.' and the confusion between च and व.  
29. मज्जीक (6, 118) 'fresh' (प्रत्यग्रम्).  
cf. सज्जीक (8, 3) 'ibid.'.

- 30 मज्झओ (6, 115) 'barber' ( नावितः )  
cf सज्जओ (8, 47, v l सज्झओ, सज्जओ) 'ibid.'.
- 31 मू (6, 137 com, SH 8, 4, 106) and मू (8, 52 com, SH 8, 4 106) 'to break' ( भङ्ग ).
32. डुम्, डुम् (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to turn round, wander' ( भ्रम् )
- 33 फुम्, फुम् (4, 161 com, SH 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्
- 34 चिरणामो (5, 27) 'fickle-minded' ( चलचित्त, य यच्चिदिधि धृति न बध्नाति )  
cf चिरणासो (Tr) which, deriving from Sk हिरं न आस्ते confirms the sense given above

### Phonological Variation

Besides the graphic variants produced through the carelessness or ignorance of the scribes, we have in DN variant forms which derive from some phonological development in MIA. As Deśya words had heterogeneous sources, differing among themselves chronologically as well as regionally it is natural to find in Deśya lexicons items that exhibit different stages of phonological development or varying dialectal treatment. Comparison and analysis have revealed the following types of variation

- (1) varying treatment of उ/ओ, इ/ए before a cluster,
- (2) variation between cluster with an initial nasal and one without it,
- (3) variation between two contiguous vowels and their contraction,
- (4) variation between initial क्, च्, ज् or द् and their loss,
- (5) variation between an aspirate and ह,
- (6) variation between an unvoiced stop and its voiced form,



- (7) प / व
- (8) क / ख,
- (9) म / ब (व),
- (10) म / its loss,
- (11) ङ / ल,
- (12) ण / ल,
- (13) ङ / र,
- (14) र / ल
- (15) स / ह,
- (16) षत् / च्छ,
- (17) स् / म,
- (18) dental / cerebra ,
- (19) palatal / dental,
- (20) स / ह्,
- (21) nonaspirate / aspirate,
- (22) single consonant / its geminate,
- (23) nasal / its loss,
- (24) initial vowel / its loss,
- (25) initial syllable / its loss
- (26) medial vowel / its loss,
- (27) cases involving assimilated forms,
- (28) उ / अ,
- (29) ओ / अ;
- (30) cases involving matathesis,
- (31) cases involving haplology,
- (32) unclassified cases

### 1 उ / ओ and इ / ए variation

As Prakrit had always a short vowel before a cluster, ओ and ए in such a position were always short. There being no special character or device to represent short ओ and short ए, they were written loosely either as

ओ, ए or as उ, इ. Moreover, in some dialects, ओ, ए, उ and इ in close syllables seem to have undergone some change in quality also, as is shown by MIA. and NIA. evidence though its exact character and conditions are as yet more or less undefined. Hemacandra has noted in his grammar these variations (SH. 8, 1, 85; 116) and has also made remarks under DN. 2, 101. At several places in the DN. com. too he has noted such variants See Pischel §§ 84, 119, 122, 125, 127.

### (1) उ/ओ and इ/ए Variations

(i). An ओ (or ए) variant (as the case may be) for the following has been noted by Hemacandra in the commentary (or elsewhere):

35-49. उक्तादिभ (1, 112), उक्खिणं (1, 130), उच्चेरं (1, 136), उच्छट्टो (1, 101), उज्जमण (1, 103), उज्जरिअ (1, 133), उत्तलहओ (1, 119), उत्थल्लायल्ल (1, 122), उच्चालणं (1, 103), बुद्धं (2, 33), चुज्ज (3, 14), छिड (3, 35; 3, 39), भुत्तणो (6, 106), रिक्खणं (7, 14), लुको (7, 23).

50-52. For कोत्थरे (2, 13), छोच्चत्थ (3, 33) an उ-variant is noted in the com.

णोद्ध (4, 44 com; SH. 8, 4, 143) and णुद्ध (SH. 8, 4, 143) 'to throw' (क्षिप्).

(ii). There are other cases of doublets, which though given by Hemacandra as independent items, come under this category :

53. उद्दाल् (SH. 8, 4, 125), ओद्दाल् (1, 163) 'to snatch'.

54. बुद्धो (2, 34), कोत्तुओ (2, 65) 'jackal'

55. कोष् (2, 50), बुक् (SH. 8, 4, 76 com.) 'call' (व्या+ह).

56. कुंहेओ (2, 37) 'village headman'.  
 कौडिओ (2, 48) 'one who creates dissensions among the village people and becomes deceitfully the master of the village'.
57. मुग्मो (6, 133) 'the beam of a house'  
 मोग्मो (8, 4) 'ibid'
58. बुक्कण (6, 94), उब्बुक्क (1, 128) and बुक्कसार (6, 95) on the one hand and बोक्कड (6, 96) and बोक्किलो (7, 80) on the other
59. रेंकिअं (7, 14) 'thrown or blamed' (आक्षिप्त), 'concealed' (लीन), 'put to shame' (घोड़ित)  
 cf. लिक्किअ (7, 28) 'thrown or blamed' (आक्षिप्त), 'concealed' (लीन)
- 59a रोच् (7 12 com., SH. 8, 4, 185) 'grind' (गिष्),  
 दचणी (7, 8) 'grind-stone' (घरड़ी)
60. सिवाही (8, 29) 'snorting sound' (नासिकानादः).  
 cf. सेवाडओ (8 43) 'snapping sound produced by the thumb and the middle finger' (चण्डुटिकानादः).
- (iii) In other cases we have a corresponding ओ - or उ - variant (or ए - or इ - variant) as the case may be, occurring in Pk or Ap literature and mostly recorded in PSM:
61. ओड्डण (1, 155) 'upper garment'; ओड्डिया (PSM.) 'ibid'  
 उड्डिया (PSM.), उड्डण (PC.) 'ibid'.
62. ओत्थरिओ (1, 169) 'attacked' (आक्रान्त).  
 उत्थरिओ (PSM; PC; MP.) 'ibid'.
63. चिल्लो (3, 10) 'child'.  
 cf. चेळ, चेत्य (PSM.) 'pupil'.
64. चुप्पालओ (3, 17) 'window'.  
 cf. चोप्पाल (PSM.) 'ibid'.

65. छिछो (3, 36) 'adulterer'.  
cf. छेछई (PSM; PC) 'adulteress'.
66. छेदी (3, 31) 'small lane' (लघुरध्या).  
cf. छिडिआ, छिडी (PSM.) 'an opening in the fence serving as a passage'.
67. छेत्तरे (3, 32) 'worn out household utensils like winnowing fan etc.' (जीर्णं शूर्पाद्युपकरणम्).  
छित्तरं (PSM.) 'ibid.'
68. डुवो (4, 11; 2, 73) 'man of an untouchable caste' (शूद्रवच).  
डोवो (PSM.) 'ibid.' cf. Sk. डोम्ब, डुम्ब, डोम.
69. डिक (4, 15 com.; SH 8, 4, 99) 'roar' (गर्ज्).  
देक् (MP. 55, 5, 1) 'ibid.'
70. तेष्टो (5, 23) 'locust' (शालभ).  
तिष्टो, तिष्टी (PSM.) 'ibid.'
71. दुगुष्टो (5, 44) 'elephant'.  
दुगुष्ट (PSM.; Ap literature) 'ibid.'
72. पेडारो (6, 58) 'a cowherd, a buffalowherd'.  
पिडारो (PSM.) 'ibid.'
73. मुक्कलं (6, 147) 'wilful, unrestrained' (स्वैरम्); मुक्कलिओ (1, 156 com.)  
मोक्कल (SH. I, 4, 365; PC.) 'unrestrained, free, unbound' (मुक्त).
74. हुडा (8, 70) 'stake' (पणः).  
होडाओ (PSM.) 'ibid.'
- (iv). In other cases we have a variant in NIA. derivatives.
75. उडो (1, 85) 'well-digger'.  
cf. Guj. ओड 'ibid.' (From Kannada ओड).

76. लुङ (2, 74) 'cottage, room' (उरी) H 3896  
cf Guj M खोली 'room, single room used as  
a tenement' (IAL 3946)
77. पोंका (6, 86) 'noise to scare away' (भीषयिदु शब्द)  
cf Guj फूफागे फूफाडो फूफवागे, फूफवाडो 'hissing of an  
enraged snake etc', H फुफफाना 'hiss'

Besides we have ओढणु (Guj), ओढन (H), etc.  
(IAL 2547), चेलो (Guj), चेला (H) etc (ND चेलो)  
छोडु, छोडी (Guj etc) (ND छिड) डोम (H), etc (ND  
डुम), लीड (Guj), लिहो (H) etc, पिंजारो (Guj; मोकडु  
(Guj), होद (Guj, H, M etc.) (ND होद).—these  
support one of the variants in the pairs given just above

## (2) Variation between a cluster with an initial nasal and one without it.

Prakrit grammarians have taken note of sporadic nasalization in clusters. They have collected the instances under वकादि or अन्धादि group. See Pischel, §74. Conversely a nasal cluster has become a long consonant or the nasal is lost.

78. अइरिपो (1, 26) (कयावन्ध)  
Hemacandra rejects (in com) अइरिप्पो which, he  
says was erroneously read by some. Tr has अइरिप्पो
79. अयतचिअ, अवअच्चिअ (according to some) (1, 47)  
'plump fleshy' (उपचितम्, मासलम्)  
The forms derive from \*अतितथितम् (Doshi), \*अवत  
थितम् cf तथ् 'to contract,' आतथ् 'to cause coagu-  
lation', तक्क 'butter-milk'
80. अंछिअ (1, 14) आकृष्टम्  
अच्छिअिअच्छी (1, 41) परस्परकपेगम्

- 81 चुडय (2, 71) 'stumbling' (स्वलितम्)  
This is probably the same as \*चुडय, denving from  
चुड् cf उषचुड्, पवचोड् etc
- 82 गुलुच्छ (7, 92) 'turning round' (भ्रमितम्) has a  
variant गुलुछ cf Sk गुलुच्छ and गुलुछ 'bunch'
- 83 चुपालओ (3, 17) 'a window' (गवाक्ष) cf चुपालओ  
(PSM) 'ibid'
- 84 चुछो (3, 15) परिशापित  
गुच्छ (5, 14) अवशुष्कम्
- 85 णदिअ (4 19) 'the roar of a lion' (सिंहरतम्)  
cf Pk णदिअ from Sk नर्दितम्
- 86 णमुलो, णमुलो (6, 82) 'released', 'left' (मुक्त)
- 87 फुक्की (6, 84) 'washerwoman' (रजकी)  
उफुकिआ (1, 114) 'ibid'  
cf हिक्का (8, 66) 'washerwoman'
- 88 बिबोवणय (6, 98) 'pillow'  
cf बिबोअण and बिबोअ (PSM) 'ibid'
- 89 पफुअ (6, 64), पपुअ (6 12) दीर्घम्
- 90 रिक् (7, 6) 'lute' and लिको (7, 22) 'child' (बाल)
- 91 सिबोर (8 28) 'straw' (पलालम्)  
cf सिप्पोर 'straw' PC 47, 6, 1 (gl शुष्कतृण), 62,  
11, 4 etc, DMP 779, PSM also सिप्पिर  
सिप्प (8, 28) सिप्पोर (3, 28) 'ibid'
- 92 सिप्, (8, 32 com., 8, 4, 96)  
सिप् (PSM) 'to sprinkle (सिचु)
- 93 हिडोलण (8, 76), हिडोणय (8, 76) when compared  
with हिडोण (i.e. metathesis of हिडोण 8 69) show  
ण् for ङ or simplification of a conjunct

## (3) Vowel contraction

There are several cases wherein items having contiguous vowels are found with their vowels contracted  
For vowel contraction in Pk see Pischel, § 165-168

The cases involving य् and व् also are included here

We have contractions of (i) आअ > आ, (ii) अइ > ए  
(iii) अय > ए, (iv) अउ > ओ, (v) अव > ओ, (vi) उअ > ऊ(उ),  
(vi) एअ > ए, (viii) आअ > ओ

(i) आअ (आय) > आ

- 94 कर्पायलो (2, 22), कषाहो (2, 53) 'coagulated milk'  
(दिलाग)  
95 डाअल (4, 9) 'the eye', दालिअ (< दाअलिअ) (5, 38)  
'ibid'  
96 पाइरण (6, 18) 'falling at the feet' From पावइण <  
पायवइण, Sk पादपतनम्  
97 पामहा (6, 40) 'crushing grain with feet' From पायमहा,  
Sk पाद + \*महा  
98 राअला राला, रला (7, 1) 'the विद्यु creeper'  
99 बाअरतो बाउती (7, 88) 'an adulterer, a profligate'  
(विद, आर)

(ii) अइ > ए

- 100 अइराणी (1, 58), एराणी (1, 147) 'Indra's consort'  
(इन्द्राणी)  
101 मइहरो (6, 121), मेहरो (ibid, com) 'the village  
headman' (ग्रामप्रभार)  
cf PSM मवहरो

(iii) अय > ए

- 102 वेणिअ (7, 75) 'censure' (From \*वयणिअ Sk वचनीयम्)  
For the shortening cf Pk पाणिअ, Sk पानीयम्

- 103 वयली, वेली (7, 34) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राकरी लता).  
 104 मेढभो (6, 139) 'a deer snare' (मृगतन्तु)  
 This derives from मयडभो < Sk मृग दभ 'a deception for deer' cf Pk दभो, ढभो With मृग-तन्तु cf lexical मृगजालिका in the same sense

## (iv) अउ &gt; ओ

- 105 तउवट्टिआ, तोवट्टो (5, 23) 'sort of ear-ornament called प्रपुषट्टिका in Sk'  
 106 षउहारी बोहारी (6, 97) 'broom' derive from बहुआरी  
 i.e. बहुकारी 'the multiplier the bringer of abundance', the euphemistic coinage for the tabooed word समजगी or its equivalents

- 107 मउदी (6, 117) मोडा (6 117) जू

## (v) अघ &gt; ओ (उ)

- 108 दवति (Ap literature) 'quickly, suddenly'  
 दुति (from दोति) (5, 41) 'quickly' (दीप्तम्)  
 109 दवरो (5, 35) 'thread' (तट्ट) (cf Guj दारो  
 H दोरा)  
 दोरो (5, 38) 'a girdle (कटियुग्म) cf Guj दोरो in  
 Old Guj कयदोरो, Mod Guj बंदोरो in the same sense

## (vi) उम &gt; उ

- 110 दुअम (SH 8, 1, 119) 'fine cloth' (cf Pk दुगुद,  
 Sk दुहलम्)  
 दुत (5, 41) 'cloth' (वस्त्रम्)

## (vii) एम &gt; ए

- 111 वेभरिअ (7, 77, SH 8, 4, 89) 'inlaid (अयुग्म)  
 वेदिआ (7, 77) 'jeweller' (रत्निकारः)



(vijl) ओअ &gt; ओ

- 112 पोअइआ, पोइआ (6, 63) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राकरी लता) (cf Sk पोतकी)

## (4) Loss of the initial stop.

In a number of cases we have alternate forms with the difference of the initial stop. The general trend in Prakrit was to preserve the initial stop but at the beginning of the second number of a compound, the stop was liable to be treated as in the word interior and elided, depending upon the cohesiveness within the compound (Pischel, § 184). The words collected below present a mechanical list. No attempt is made to discuss their derivation. Only some of them may have a phonological origin, the others deriving from divergent sources. It will be noted that in the list, words beginning with क predominate. In the case of initial aspirated stop only the aspiration (ह्) is preserved.

- 113 अकेली (1, 7) } 'the As'oka tree'  
 ककेली (2, 12)
- 114 अमपाडो (1, 8) } 'the अमामार्ग tree'  
 कमपाडो (2, 53)
- 115 अविअ (1, 10) } 'told, said,  
 कविअ (from चव 3, 4, SH 8, 4, 2) } (कथितम्)
- 116 अरविंदरे (1, 45) } 'long' (दीर्घम्)  
 करविंदरे (5, 52)
- 117 इरिआ (1, 80) } 'cottage' (कुटी)  
 किरिआ (3, 11)  
 cf किरिआ (6, 132) 'ibid'.

- 118 उकुडो (1 91) } 'intoxicated,  
कुकुडो (2, 37) } arrogant' (मत्त)
- 119 उकुडो (उकुडो) (1, 110) } 'heap, heap of  
कुकुडो (2, 13) } refuse or dirt'  
Besides मुकुडो (6, 136) } (राशि, उत्कर निकर  
मुगुडो ( , , ) } अवकरराशि )  
धुगुडो (2, 109)
- With उकुडो and मुं cf उव्वहइ and मुं (SH 8, 2, 174),  
इरिआ (1, 80) and मिरिआ (6, 132)
- 120 उच्छिळ (1, 95) 'hole, opening'  
कुच्छिळ (2 24) 'hole or opening in the fence'
- 121 उररी (1, 88) } 'animal' (पशु )  
कुररी (2 40)
- 122 उली (1, 87) 'fireplace' (चुली)  
Pk चुली, Sk चुली 'fireplace'
- 123 ऊआ (1, 139) 'louse' (बूका)  
जूआ (PSM) 'ibid'
- 124 ऊसारो (1 140) } 'sort of pit'  
कूसारो (2 44) } (गर्तविशेष)
- 125 अल (1, 5) 'day'  
cf कल to morrow, yesterday, dawn, कलकलि 'every-  
day', अणुआल (1, 19) 'dawn'
- 126 इघअ (1, 80) 'smelled'  
जिघिअ 'smelled' (PSM)  
cf PSM जिघ् 'to smell', जिघण 'smelling'
- 127 धवो (5, 57) 'speed' (वेग)  
cf हव्व = शीघ्रम् 'speedily, quickly' and हाविर (घाविर)

and हाव (8, 75) 'a fast runner, courier' (from Sk घाव 'to run')

### (5) Loss of occlusion from initial aspirated stop

- 128 किङ्गो (6, 84) 'a dwarf' (वामन)  
 दिङ्गो (8 67) 'ibid'
- 129 In the light of these, it is not outright speculative to suggest that किरिडी (6 47) 'kite' stands for किरिडी, which is the same as किरिडी (8, 68)
- 130 फूओ (6, 85) 'blacksmith' (cf PSM फुम्, फूम 'to blow')  
 हूमो (8 71) 'blacksmith'
- 131 Compare भिमोरो and हिमोर at SH 8, 2, 174

### (6) Variation between a noninitial aspirated stop and ह्

- 132 मङ्गफरो, मङ्गहरो (6 121) 'pride' (गर्व)
- 133 अच्छिषरलो, अच्छिहरलो अच्छिहरलो (1, 41) 'enemy, dress' (Sk द्वेष्य and वेप = Pk वेसो)  
 If 'उल्ल' and 'इल्ल' are taken as stem-enlarging pleonastic (or diminutive) suffixes the base can be derived from Sk अक्षिण्ण or अक्षिहर.
- 134 चिरिङ्गिहिल्ल (v 1 चिरिडी\*, चिरिङ्गि\*) (3 14) 'curds'  
 छिहिङ्गिहिल्ल (v 1 छिहिङ्गि\*) (3, 30) 'ibid'  
 PC 37, 1, 4 has चिरिङ्गिहिल्ल and 34, 11, 3 has चिरिङ्गिहिल्ल  
 cf छिहङ्गओ (3, 29) 'cream of curds' (दधिसर)

### (7) Initial voicing

There are only two cases both of obscure origin and so equally plausibly explicable as instances of

devoicing or of some other, not necessarily phonological, process

- 135 गोलहा (2, 95) 'the Bimba creeper. *Momordica monadelphica*'  
 कोल्हाहल (2, 39) 'the Bimba fruit' ('हल < Sk कलम्)  
 Guj घोळ presupposes गोलहा  
 136 भ्रुम्, कुम् (6, 106 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander'  
 (भ्रम्)

### (8) Post-nasal voicing

Against the general Prakrit trend to preserve unchanged post nasal unvoiced stop, Śauraseni exhibits a tendency to voice it if the cluster is *-nt-* (Pischel, § 275) This type of voicing is known to be a characteristic development in the dialects of the Sindh-Panjab area

- 137 वगच्छा (7, 39) 'Śiva's attendants' (ग्रमया)  
 This appears to be the same as वकच्छा i.e. वकाक्षा  
 'cross-eyed ones'  
 138 बगेरडु (7, 42) 'hag' (सूकर)  
 This appears to be the same as \*पकेपडु i.e. पडे  
 पातुक 'fond of falling in mud' cf Guj गळे पडु 'a  
 false claimer, a pretender', lit 'One who is in the  
 habit of falling upon another's throat'  
 139 किलिच (2, 11) 'a small piece of wood' (लघुदाह)  
 कलिज (2, 11) 'ibid'  
 cf किलिचिज (G 80) 'a piece of stick (such as can  
 be used to cleanse the teeth-crevices)', किलज  
 (PSM) 'sort of grass', 'bamboo trough'  
 140 बायबुलो and कामिबुलो (2, 29) 'an aquatic bird'

141. मुमुमुसय (3 31) 'longing and painful uneasiness due to love' (रत्नरत्न)  
cf मुमुमुसय (मुमुमुसय according to some) (3, 58)  
'mental distress (मनोदुःखम्) i.e. due to separation, as is clear from Hemacandra's illustration of also मुमह (6, 134) 'mental agitation मनस आतुरता i.e. due to separation as is clear from the illustration.
142. मंठी, मंठी (6, 138) 'elephant-keeper's wife'
143. उवनी (1, 87 com), उवदी (1, 87) 'a device consisting of a weighted pole working as a lever for drawing water from a well' (कूटुब)  
cf उव (1, 87) in the same sense
144. वासदी (7 55) 'the flower plant kunda  
This derives from Sk वासन्ती cf Pk वासन्ती, वासन्तिआ  
Connected with वसत 'spring', not with वाष् 'to render fragrant', to perfume'
145. विट्टुओ (7, 65) 'Rahu'  
From विट्टुओ < विष्टुद (Pischel, § 9)
146. डिप् (4 9) 'to fall in water (जले पतु)  
This is the same as डिप् (4 9 com, SH 8, 4, 197)  
'to slip down fall (सम्) PSM has noted one occurrence डिप् from KP (7, 42)

#### (9) Voicing of a medial stop cluster

Voicing of an assimilated but originally voiceless, consonant cluster is known from some instances involving -क्ष-. Pischel has noted instances of क्ष > ज्ञ (§ 326) वित्त- from वित्त- (probably isolated from occurrences with prepositions e.g. पवित्त) provides an instance of -क्ष- > -ज्- (-प्-)

Further intervocalic -प्- had a strong tendency to become voiced (Pischel, § 200), and this would explain the one instance of -स्- ▷ -म्- .

147 अयच्छ (1, 59, SH 8, 4, 181) 'see' (दृश्)

अवयज्ज (1, 48, SH 8, 4, 181) 'ibid'.

These derive from Sk अवचक्ष (Pischel, § 326)

148 विष्पाडिअ (7, 70) 'destroyed' (नाशितम्)

The synonyms noted are विहडिअ and विहिडिअ

cf विष्माडिय० = विनाशित PC 14, 1, 4, 79, 10, 6;

विष्माडण = विनाश 77, 3, 3, = विनाशक 77, 10, 5 Bh

9, 13, 3 It derived from Sk वि + स्फाप्ति. NC 3, 11,

13 has विष्माडिय in the sense 'insulted' (gl अपमानित, ताडित) SDP 1368

### (10) The initial प्/व् variation

In a number of instances, an initial प्- seems to receive the non-initial treatment i.e. changes to व्- The explanation may be the same as one that serves for the elision of initial stops (p 29), or it may be sought in scribal confusion between प and व

149 पग्गेज्जा (6, 15) 'collection, mass' (निकर)

वग्गेज्जो (7, 38) 'abundant, plenty of' (प्रचुर)

150 पडाली (6 9) 'row' (पक्ति)

वडाली (7, 38) 'ibid'

For पत्तट्ठा/वत्तट्ठो see under वत्तट्ठो

151 पम्हलो (6, 13) 'filament of lotus, etc' (किञ्जल्क)

वम्हल (7, 33) 'ibid' (केसरम्)

(Hem has illustrated these with the same expression णीमपम्हल, णीमवम्हल)

152 पलहो (6, 4) 'cotton' (कर्पास)

वलहो (7, 32) 'ibid'.

cf पलसं (6, 70) 'cotton fruit' and पलही (6, 82) 'cotton', PSM. पडही

153 पलवाय (6, 26) 'a field' (क्षेत्रम्)

Also पलवाय according to Gopāla as noted by Hemacandra in the com

154 पाऊ, पाउअ (6, 75) 'sugar-cane'

पाऊ (7, 53) 'ibid'

155 पडलिअ (7, 44) 'piece of flesh roasted on a spit' (शुलाश्रोत मांसम्)

cf पडलिअं from पडल् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 90) 'to cook'. At PC 77 13, 1 पओलिय is used with वडूर 'dried flesh' (cf. DMP. 216, 378, 379)

156 पत्तदो (7, 85) 'well-versed' बहुशिक्षित and PSM पत्तदो, पत्तदो 'ibid' (= शास्त्रार्थ.)

157 पडिसर (7, 78) 'base of the fire-place' (तुडीमूलम्)

cf पडिअरो (6, 17) 'ibid'

158 cf also वगो (7, 30) and Pk. पको, वगोवड (7, 42) from पके and पड (< पत्)

159 पप्पीओ (6, 12) 'the cātaka bird'

वप्पीओ (7, 33) 'ibid'

cf वप्पीहो, वप्पीहो (6 90) and H पपीहा, Guj. वपैयो.

160 पेंदा (6, 50), वडसुरा (7, 78) 'muddy liquor' (कलुषा सुरा)

161 पेडडो (6, 59) 'a grain merchant, a banua grocer' (कणादिविवेता वणिक्)

वेडडो (7 76) 'a merchant' (वणिज्जह)

162 पीलण (7, 73) 'slimy, slippery' (पिच्छिलम्)

cf पिलण (6, 49, 6 86) 'slippery ground' (पिच्छिलो देशः)

## (11) वृ/व variation

This is found in many Sk words also MSS show considerable amount of uncertainty on this point Most Ap MSS have only वृ Several NIA languages (e g Bengali, Hindi) have favoured वृ at the cost of वृ Thus there is an orthographic as well as phonological basis for this variation

## वृ/व variation (initially)

- 163 The following words are said in the commentary to have an initial वृ according to some authorities.  
 वृषीह, वमाल, बोल, (6, 20)  
 वरुअ, वलवट्टी (6, 91)  
 वृष्णउल बाउली (6, 92)  
 बीलय, बीअजमण (6, 93)  
 वेड (6, 95)
- 164 Some authorities according to the commentary read वृवासो (7, 47) as वृवासो,, वेसण (7, 75) as वेसण, वेसक्खिज्ज (7, 79) as वेसक्खिज्ज, वोद्वहो (7, 80) as वोद्वहो; वृणो (7, 94) as वृणो
- 165 विसी (7, 61) 'elephant's trappings' (करिशारि)  
 This is obviously the same as विसी (1, 83, 6, 105), वृषि (PSM) 'an ascetic's seat' and विसी, विसिआ (6, 105), Sk वृषी
- 166 With वोक्खिहो (7, 80) 'pseudo-brave' (अलीकशूर)  
 Compare वृक् (6, 94, SH 8, 4, 98) 'prattle', 'boast' and its derivatives  
 Evidence from NIA indicates initial वृ for वृषीह (Guj वृषीहो), बोल (Guj), वरुअ (Guj, वरु), वृष्णउल (Guj बाफ), बाउली (Guj बावली), बीअजमण (Guj बी), वेड (Guj वेडो), वाज्जओ (Guj वोओ)



## (12) म &gt; व (वृ)

For this development in Prakrit (especially in Apabhramśa) see Pischel, § 251 (SH 8 4, 397) where dropping of म् is also instanced. Many NIA languages (Gujarati is a limited exception) have changed medial म् to व (वृ)

- 167 नमसिअ (4, 22) 'present promised to a deity for fulfilment of a desire, and generally to propitiate' (उपयाचितकम्)

Hem notes that according to some the form was नवसिअ

cf Sk नमस्या 'worship, adoration', नमस्यत 'worshipped, adored', M नवत = उपयाचितकम्

- 168 वलमय (7, 48) 'rapidly, hurriedly, soon' (दीघम्)  
cf वलविअ 7, 48) 'ibid'

- 169 विम्भवण, विभमण (v) विम्भमण (7, 68) 'pillow'  
cf विबोवणय (6, 98), विचोयण (PSM) 'ibid'

- 170 हरिमिग्ग and हिरिवगो (8, 63) 'a stick' (एगुड) The variants are हरिमग्ग, हरिरग्ग, हिरवग

The latter half of the word seems to be derived from 'मार्ग', which had alternative developments 'मग्ग' and 'वग्ग' (or 'वग') cf आवगो (1, 62) from अपामाग through अवावग and haplologic dropping of 'वृ'.

- 171 मङ्कडवध (6, 127) 'a chain ornament for the neck, worn across like the sacred thread, over the left and under the right shoulder'

Most likely this word and वङ्कडवध (7, 51) 'an ear-ornament' are of the same origin ((मङ्कटवन्ध ?)

- 172 मयडो or मडओ (6, 115) आराम  
cf वयडो (7, 35) वाटिका
- 173 मुदो (6, 133) 'a kiss'.  
बुदी (6, 98) *ibid.*  
cf Ka Te *muddidu* 'to kiss', *muddu* 'a kiss',  
Ta *muttu muttu* 'to kiss', Ma *muttu, muttu*  
'a kiss' (DED 4063)
- 174 वीसालइ (7, 73, SH 4 28) 'mixes' (मिश्रयति)  
It derives from मीसालइ मीसाल् = मीस् (Sk मिश्र्) +  
causal suffix -आल्-, attested in Pk. तिकसाल्, देकसाल्  
etc

### (13) Loss of म्

- 175 विलमा (7, 34) 'bow string'  
विलइअ (7, 92) 'strong (as a bow)' derives from  
विउविअ = विलमिअ : c विलमा + -इअ.
- 176 दूओ (6, 85) 'blacksmith'  
फूम्, पुम् (PSM) 'to blow', दूमो (8, 71) 'black-  
smith'
- 177 फुफुआ (6, 84) 'the fire of dry lumps of cowdung'  
(करीयामि)  
(पोडमा 6, 61 also has the same meaning)  
cf पुफुमा (PSM) in the same sense

### (14) इ > ल्

See Pischel, § 240; SH 8, 1, 102

- 178 कृदो, कुरलो (2, 63) 'merciless unkind' (निर्दय)

- 179 कोलो (2, 45) 'the neck' (ग्रीवा)  
cf Sk कोष्ठ 'chest bosom, lap the interior of anything cavity hollow'
- 180 डड्ढाडी (v l डड्ढाली) 'pathway through conflagration' (दवमार्ग)  
Tr and others have दड्ढाली  
Pischel (§ 222) derives -आडी from वाडी But it is the same as Sk आन्ति See IAL 1102  
cf Pk दड्ढ and डड्ढ 'burnt' दुहोली (v l दुहोली, (5, 43) 'row of trees, avenue' seems to have Sk द्रु or द्रुम as its first constituent
- 181 वेलवो (7, 75) besides Sk विडम्ब Pk विडब् and Sk विडबक्, Pk विडवग, वेडवग, वेलवग
- 182 हल्लो (8 61) 'talkative person, person indulging in empty talk' (बहुभाषी)  
cf Guj हल्लो 'person given to much senseless talk'  
cf Pk हल्लव, हल्लव 'sort of vessel or container'
- 183 हेडुका (8 72) 'hiccough' (हिका)  
Guj हेडकी 'hiccough' presupposes हेडुका, हेडुकिआ  
cf फलही 'cotton with its variant फडही

## (15) द &gt; ल

See Pischel § 244

- 184 वेदना (or विदना) besides वेल्दना (or वेल्दना, (7, 65) 'shame bashfulness (लजा)
- 185 कालिवा (2, 59) 'cloud'  
cf Sk कार्श्विनी, Pk कालविणी

## (16) च/ट variation

See Pischel, § 241

- 186 कटसी ( 2, 6 ), and करसी ( SH 8, 2, 174 ) 'crematorium' ( स्मशानम् )  
cf Sk कटसी ( lex ) 'ibid'
- 187 चुडुली ( 3, 15 ) 'fire brand, torch' ( उल्का )  
PSM notes its two occurrences from Pk. literature, as also three variants चुडली, चुडिली, and चडुलिया.  
MP has three occurrences, but the form is चुरलि, glossed as ज्वाला See DMP s v. चुरलि, where M चूड, Ka चूडि 'torch of twig or branches' are cited for comparison and on the basis of Ka Te *curukku* 'excessive heat or fire' and *curukom* 'burning fire brand' a Dravidian origin is suggested See also DED 2236 and 2237.
- 188 करयरी ( 2, 16 ), alternatively करयडी ( corn ) 'coarse cloth' ( स्थूलवस्त्रम् )

## (17) ट/ठ variation.

See Pischel § 257.

- 189 अरिअली ( 1, 24 ) 'a tiger'  
अलिअली ( 1 56 ) 'ibid'  
cf PC अलियाळ, अलियळि ( glossed as चित्रक, व्याघ्र ) and MP अलियळि See DMP s v अलियळि Tri has अली.
- 190 करयदी ( 2, 18 ) मल्लिका  
कलयदी or कणयदी ( 2, 58 ) पाटल
- 191 रिक्क ( 7, 6 ) 'little, small' ( स्तोक्म् )  
लिको ( 7, 22 ) boy 'child' ( बाल )  
cf M लेका 'boy'

- 192 रैकिअं ( 7, 14 ) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्  
 लिक्किअ ( 7, 28 ) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्.  
 193. वेळुलिअ ( 7, 77 ) वैदूर्यम्.  
 cf. वेळुरिअं and वेरुलिअ ( PSM. )

(18) झ > ङ्.

See Pischel, § 264

Turner, 'Some Problems of Sound change in Indo-Aryan,' 1960, p. 29.

Bhayani, 'Some Problems of Apabhramśa grammar reconsidered', Indian Linguistics, 25, 1964, 71-76.

- 194 दूसलो, दूहलो ( 5, 43 ), 'unfortunate' ( दुर्भागः )  
 195. पिंसुली पिहुल ( 6, 47 ) 'sort of wind instrument made of straw'  
 196 रेमिअ ( 7, 9 ) 'cut' ( छिन्नम् ).  
 रेहिअ ( 7, 10 ) 'with tail cut off' ( छिन्नपुच्छम् ).  
 197 पलही ( 6, 4 ) 'cotton' ( कर्पासि. ) ( noted also at SH. 8, 2, 174 )  
 cf पलस ( 6, 70 ) 'cotton fruit' ( कर्पासिफलम् ).  
 फलही ( 6, 82 ) 'ibid.'  
 वलही ( 7, 32 ) 'ibid'

PSM has noted occurrences of both पलही and वलही from literature. For the latter there occurs also a variant फडही ( GS. 549 ).

(19) यस् / रस् variation.

This derives from alternative treatments of an original य्. See Pischel, § 317-322.

198. अवअक्किअ, अवअच्छिअं ( 1, 40 ) 'shaven face' ( निवापित मुखम् ).

The forms presuppose an original containing 'क्ष'  
It is not clear whether the forms derive from Sk  
अपतक्ष्, अवतक्ष् 'to chip off, to chop off'

- 199 अवअक्ष्, ओअक्ष्, अवयक्ष् अवक्ष् अवयक्ष्, अवयक्ष्,  
अवयक्ष् 'to see' (1, 48, 1, 59 com, SH 8 4, 181)  
From अवचक्ष्, Pischel, § 326, 499
- 200 छुद्दीरो (3, 38) 'child, moon'  
MP 50 12, 12 has this in the sense 'moon'  
The gloss on the word is बालचन्द्र At MP 17, 4,  
5 we have उद्दीर (v 1 छुद्दीर) in the same sense  
Obviously it should be छुद्दीर छुद् and छुद् both  
deriving from Sk छुद् A child or moon is meta-  
phonically छुद्दीर 'pennet'
- 201 रिक्को, रिक्का (7, 6) 'old man' (रुद्) Possibly a  
derivative slang expression, deriving from रुद् 'bear'

### (20) प > म्

cf Pischel, § 261

- 202 समुच्छणी (8, 17) 'broom' (समाजनी)  
cf Pk पुच्छण पुच्छणी 'a Jain monk's broom' (from  
Sk प्राञ्च 'wipe out') The word, therefore, derives  
from Pk समुच्छणी, from Sk सम् + प्राञ्च

### (21) Cerebralization of dentals

See Pischel, § 218

- 203 तट्टी, (5, 1) 'hedge, fence' (वृत्ति)  
(Guj टाटु ताटु)  
टट्टा (4 1) 'curtain' (तिरस्करिणी)  
(cf H टट्टी, Guj टट्टी, ताटी)

- 204 दिअगी (4, 9) 'post, pillar' (स्थूणा).

PL (360) has दिअली

Hemacandra's meaning स्थूणा is misunderstood by R who renders it as 'an image', and by Doshi who takes it to be synonymous with पुत्तलिङ्ग

दिअलिआ (5, 39) 'a fool' (मूर्ख) is a metaphorical extension of the above meaning

- 205 दडी (5, 33) डड टडी, डिडी (4, 7) 'cloth made from stitched pieces' (सूच्या सपन्तानि यस्मिन्नाहानि, सूरोसपन्तिषस्त्र युगलम्)

cf Guj दाडियु दाडियु in the same sense

- 206 दालिअ (5, 38) 'eye'

दायल (4, 9) 'ibid' Besides there is पायल (6, 38) 'eye'

- 207 कुदीर (2, 39) 'the fruit of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (चिम्ब्या फलम्)

cf तुदीर (5, 14) 'the fruit of the sweet variety of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (मधुरचिम्बम्)

R incorrectly renders मधुर here as 'charming' It is in contrast with the तिषल or वट्ट variety (as in कट्टतुण्डी or तिषलतुण्डी)

Cf Ta *tontas*, Ma *tonts*, Ka *tonde tonds*, *konde* (DED 2880), Sk तुण्डिका, तुण्डिकेरी, तुण्डिकेशी, M तोंडकी, तेंडली

Guj टीडोरू and M तेंडली differ from the rest in having a front vowel in the first syllable, against the back vowel of other forms For the variation between the dental and cerebral cf तेंडुअ below

- 208 तेंदुअं (5, 17) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (तेंदुह)  
cf Sk तिन्दु, तिन्दुक, Pk तिदु, तिदुय, तेंदु, तदुअ H तेंदु  
and Pk तिदुमय H गीदसी
- 209 तुयुह (4, 3) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (cf Sk  
तुम्बुह तुम्बरह)  
टिबरह (4, 3) *ibid*  
cf Guj टीमरह, H टिबरह which presuppose टिबरहअ-,  
टिम्बरह- or तिम्बुहक  
cf Sk तुन्दम् 'belly', lex तुण्डिका 'navel', H दसी,  
Guj डुटी (ND s v. तोंद)
- 210 बुदीरो (v l बुदीरो, बुदिरो) (6, 98) 'buffalow' Tr has  
बुङ्गिरो This seems to be the original form, to be  
explained as an agentive in 'इर' from बुङ् 'to  
immerse, to be submerged in water'. This points  
to the characteristic habit of the buffalow cf also  
बुदी (6, 98) and भुदीरो (6, 106) 'pig'
- 211 बिहुडुओ (7, 65) 'Rahu' from बिहुडुओ < बिधुतुद  
(Pischel, § 9)

(22) palatal/dental variation

cf Pischel, §§ 215, 216

- 212 चुछो (3, 15) 'completely dried up, emaciated'  
(परिशोषित)  
तुच्छ (5, 14) 'withered, dried' (अवशुष्कम्)
- 213 चच्छ (3, 4 com SH 8, 4 194 'chop' (तक्ष)  
तच्छ (SH 8, 4, 194, PSM) 'ibid'  
But चच्छ can be also derived from Sk त्वक्ष
- 214 चोत (3, 19) 'goad' need not be connected with  
Sk तोत्र, as it can be derived from Sk चुद् 'to  
impel



- 215 तुष्या ( 5, 22 ) स्निग्ध ( Sk तृप् ) and चुषो ( 3, 15 )  
सस्नेह may be of different origins cf M तृप् 'ghee'  
and Old G चोषड 'fatty substance' etc
- 216 सिञ्जुर ( 8 30 ) 'kingdom' ( राज्यम् )  
cf निदूर ( 8, 30 ) 'ibid'  
सिदुरय ( 8 54 ) 'ibid'
- 217 मजीर ( 6, 116 ) 'chain fetter' ( मङ्गलकम् )  
मदीर ( 6, 141 ) 'ibid'
- 218 cf also छिण्णोच्चया ( 3, 29 ) the Durva grass'  
छिण्णोच्चया ( 3, 46 ) 'ibid'

### (23) सृ/स् variation

cf Pischel § 211

- 219 पुस् (also पुस्) पुस् ( 6 53, SH 8, 4, 105 ) 'to  
wipe ( मृञ् )
- 220 छिप्पीर ( 3, 26 ) 'straw' ( पञ्चलम् )  
विप्पीर, सिप्पिर ( PSM ) 'ibid'
- 221 छिह्दहा ( 3, 29 ) 'cream of curds' ( दधिमर )  
छिह्दिह्दिमिह्दि ( 3, 30 ) ( v 1 छिह्दिह्दि ) 'curds' ( दधि )  
cf सिह्दहल ( 8 54 ) 'ibid'  
cf PK छिह्दो छिह्दि and सिह्दो, सिह्दि
- 222 छिप्प ( 6, 36 ) छप्प ( PSM ) 'tail'  
cf Vedic शेष शेष्या 'tail'
- 223 छिप्पलो ( 3, 28 ) 'fond of corn' ( सस्यासक्तो गौ )  
cf सिप्प ( 8 28 ) 'straw' ( पलायम् )
- 224 विठोली ( 6, 50 ) विठुली ( 6 47 ) 'a wind instrument  
made of straw'

## (24) Non-aspirate / aspirate variation.

cf Pischel, § 206-209

- 225 अच् (1, 20; SH 4, 187) = कृप्

अछिभ (1, 14) आकृष्टम्

cf अयछ (1, 37, SH 4 187), आइछ (1, 71, SH 4, 187) = कृप्, and अछिरिअच्छी (1 41) = परस्परानर्पणम्

- 226 जारी (3, 45) 'cluster of trees, thicket,' (गुल्मम्)
- 
- माड (3 57) 'cluster of creepers' (लतागहनम्)

R misunderstands लतागहन and renders it as 'a bower of creepers' That it means 'a cluster of intertwining creepers' is clear from the illustration under 3, 57

- 227 जोडिआ (3, 49) 'a hunter' (व्याध)

जोडिओ (3, 60) 'ibid'

- 228 पलही (6, 4), पलस (6, 70) and पलही (6, 82)

- 229 पुस्, (6, 53 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'to wipe' (मृञ्)

पुस (6, 87 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'ibid'

- 230 अम्मायत्तो (1, 31) 'returned' (प्रत्यागत)

According to Gopala the form is जम्मायत्तो and the meaning 'followed' (पथाद्गत)

- 231 उप्पाल (1, 117, SH 8, 2, 174) = कथ्

उप्पाल (SH 8, 4, 2) = कथ्

- 232 एप्पुअ (6, 64) 'long' (दीर्घम्)

एप्पुअ (6, 12) 'ibid'

- 233 चप्पल (3, 20) 'falsehood' (असत्यम्)

SH 8, 3, 38 has चप्पल्य = in the sense 'liar' PSM notes also चप्पलभ in the same sense cf Tr

चणलओ = मिथ्याबहुभाषी and चणल = मिथ्यावच, MP. चणल  
and चणलत (DMP). DN (3, 4) चणपर = अमयम्  
(Tri has चणुपर = मिथ्या)

- 234 र्च, र्च (7, 3 com; SH 8, 4, 194) 'to chop'  
(तर्च)  
235 बुदी (6, 98), भुदीरो, भुडा 6, 106) 'pig' and बुदीरो  
(6, 98) 'buffalo'.

(25) Single/geminate variation.

cf Pischel, §62-65 87-89, 304 etc

- 236 अदणो and अदणो (1 15) आकुल  
cf. आदण = आत (SH)  
237 ओराती (1, 154) 'long and sweet sound' (दीर्घमधुर-  
ध्वनि)  
cf ओराती 'rumbling roar' PC PSM etc  
238 कीलो (2, 45) 'neck' (घोडा)  
कुलो (2, 61) 'ibid'  
239 जुर्मिन् (3, 47) 'deep' (गहनम्)  
According to Gopala it is जुर्मिन् (v 1 जुर्मिन्)  
240 भमड् भम्मड् (6 102 com SH 8, 4, 161) = घम्  
241 गिलफो, गिलफो (4, 31) 'spittoon' पनदुपड्  
242 तल, तल (5, 19) bed (शय्या)  
243 डुडुल् डुडुल् (4, 15 com 17 com, SH 8 4, 189)  
'to search' (गवेष्ट्)  
244 हिला, हिला (8, 66) 'sand' (बालुका)  
245 तड्, तड् (5, 5 com SH. 8, 4, 137) 'to stretch'  
(तन्)  
246 गडुली and गडुली (4, 20) 'tortoise' (कच्छप)

- 247 जेडात्री ( 4, 43 , जिह्वात्री ( PC 8, 2, 1 ) ' a head-ornament '
- 248 सपणा सपणा ( 8 8 ) ' wheat flour for preparing the sweetmeat घृतपूर '
- 249 वेदूणा ( also वेदूणा ), विदूणा ( 7, 65 ) ' shame ' ( लज्जा )
- 250 खवो and खवो ( 2, 77 ) ' the left hand ' ' a donkey ' cf Sk खर्व mutilated crippled, imperfect, dwarfish ' ( EWA 1 304. IAL 3832 )
- 251 चोक्लिहो ( 7, 80 ) ' falsely brave, a pseudo brave person ( चोक्लिहो stands for चोक्लिहो or बुक्लिहो, "इह" being a possessive suffix ) ( अलीशूर )  
 बुङ् means ' to thunder, to bark, to shout, to make an empty boast '  
 cf बुद्धासारो ( 6, 95 ) ' a coward '  
 This parallels Sk गेहेनदी and गोम्हेनदी

### (26) Loss of a nasal

- 252 अवेसी, अवेसी ( 1, 8 ) ' a panel of the entrance door ' PL ( 791 ) has अवेसि in the same sense ( पलिह is पल्क ' plank ' according to PSM and Doshi in PL but दरिप ' door-bolt ' according to Doshi in DN p 16 )
- 253 अवगमिआ, अंशगमी ( 1, 37 ) ' stale ( or ' wet ' ) hardened dough ' ( स्त्रीमितपुर्बुपिनकगिदा )

### (27) Loss of initial vowel

cf Pischel, § 162

- 254 रजग, रजगा ( 7, 3 ) = रज, रुजम्  
 cf Pk. अरजत ( PSM ), Sk अजगर, अजिगर ' a small earthen water-jar ' At MP. 5, 19, 11 and 93, 2,

4 it is glossed differently with भलञ्जर, अलिञ्जर, जलभाजन and भलञ्जल. Tr. and PL. also record the word.

cf. M. रञ्जिण 'a large earthen water jar'.  
(DPM. 195).

255. अधोरणं (1, 25) 'upper garment.' (उत्तरीयम्).

होरण (8, 72) 'a cloth'. (वस्त्रम्).

256. अस्थुवट (1, 23), थडङ्ग (5, 26) = भल्लतकम्.

257. वायणं (7, 57) 'present of food' (भोज्योपायनम्).

This obviously derives from Sk. उपायनम्, Pk. उवायणं with apheresis of उ°. cf. Sk. lex. वायन, Guj. वायणु 'present of sweetmeats during a religious or festive occasion'.

In ओलद्भ (1, 162) and लद्भं (7, 18), ओलिप्ती (1, 159), लिप्ती (7, 22) and ओलेद्दो (1, 172) = अभ्यासकः, तृष्णापरः and लेद्दो (7, 25) = सम्पदः, the difference is possibly due to the prefix ओ° (< अप-, अव-, उद्-).

## (28) Loss of an initial syllable.

Cf. Pischel, § 150.

258. उध्वाढं (according to some विउध्वाढ) (1, 129) 'extensive, free from misery' (विस्तीर्णम्, गतदुःखम्).

259. मलहरो (6, 120) 'tumult' (तुमुलः).

विमलहरो (7, 72) 'confused noise' (क्लृक्लः).

It is not clear whether विमलिर्भ (7, 92) सदान्दम् 'noisy' is connected with this.

In Ap. literature मलहर alone is found (see PC. 36, 12, 1; 40, 13, 4; 72, 1, 4; 87, 12, 3; differently glossed as शब्द, गर्जि, शोक).

260. वाहगणो or वाहगणओ ( 7, 61 ) 'an astrologer who fixes the auspicious day for the marriage' ( मन्त्री ).  
 विवाहगणओ ( 6, 111 ) 'ibid'.

DN. 6, 111 gives मन्त्री in the sense of विवाहगणक.  
 But when it is given as the meaning of वाहगणो at 7, 61 R. misunderstands it and hence he renders it as 'a minister'.

261. णडुली, णडली ( 4, 20 ) 'tortoise' ( कच्छप )  
 डुली ( 5, 42 ) 'tortoise'.

cf. डुलि ( *Amarakośa* ), डुलि, दौलेय ( *Hemacandra's Abhidhānacinīlāmanī* ) and डुणी in the same sense, as noted by Doshi ( p. 385 ).

### (29) Loss of a medial vowel.

cf. Pischel, § 148.

262. कग्घायलो ( 2, 22 ) besides कग्घाडो ( < कग्घायडो ) ( 2, 53 )  
 'coagulated or inspissated milk' ( क्लिष्ट )

DN. 2, 22 also gives कग्घायलो

263. घुरघुरी ( 2, 109 ) 'frog'.

घुरघुरी ( 2, 10 ) 'ibid'.

Both go back to \* घुरघुरी ( onomatopoeic ). cf. Sk.  
 घुरघुरा, घुरघुरा, घुरघुरक, घुरघुरक

### (30) Assimilation.

- 264 छटुई ( 3, 24 ) 'The plant forget-me-not.' ( कपिकच्छू ).  
 This has resulted from छटुई ( DN. 3, 24 ) through assimilation of क् to the preceding छ्. Pk. छुव् 'to touch' might have aided the change under the influence of popular etymology. cf. भिमल from भिम्मल विमल, Sk. विह्वल.

## (31) Vowelic dissimilation.

When two syllables containing *r* occur in a word the first is changed to *a*.

For a similar dissimilation of *ṛ*, see Pischel, § 123.

In view of the tendency of the pre-nasal *a* to develop as *ṛ* No. 265, 268, 269, 271 can be perhaps better interpreted as cases of that change and placed under a separate head.

265. अंगारिअ (1, 28) 'piece of sugarcane' (इंगारुअम्).

इंगारी (1, 79) 'ibid'.

cf. Sk. अङ्गारिका 'stalk of sugar-cane'. cf. also Pk. अंगारी, अंगारी and इंगारी, इंगारी, all meaning 'charcoal'.

266. मज्झिअ (2, 78) 'censured, blamed; rebuked' (उपात्तव्यम्).

मिज्झिअ (2, 74) 'censure, blame, rebuke' (उपात्तव्यः).

267. कविअ (2, 9) 'backyard of the house' (गृहपार्श्वशतम्).  
किविरी (2, 60) 'ibid'.

268. वलिअ and विनिअ (2, 11) 'small piece of wood' (लघुदाह). Cf. Pk. विलअ.

269. वंअ (according to some वंटी) and रिटी (4, 7) 'pieces of cloth stitched together' (सुखा धेनुविकानि वस्त्रगन्धानि).

Of these वंअ (वंटी) is supported by Guj. धोतीधु 'dhoti or sari whose damaged middle portion is cut off and the remaining two pieces are stitched together'.

270. कर्दियो ( 2, 5 ) 'chameleon' ( कृत्वासा ).

सिक्किड ( 2, 74 ) 'ibid'.

Cf. चिक्किदी ( 2, 32 ) 'snake' ( Sk कर्कट, Pk ककड 'crab' and Sk कर्कोटक, Pk कर्कोटय 'name of a snake-king' ) Guj काकीडो, काचडो, काचीडो 'chameleon'. M. खेकडा, Guj खेकडो, खेकडो 'a crab'.

271 पसदि ( 6, 10 ) 'gold' ( कनकम् ).

Cf पर्सिदी ( PL. ) and Tel *pasidi*

272 पिरिडि ( 6, 47 ), हिरिदी ( 8, 68 ) 'kite' ( शकुनिका ).

273. खारकिदी ( 2, 73 ), मोरकिदी ( 2, 98 ), रक्कडिआ ( 7, 4 ) all meaning गोधा.

274. विहरी, बहरी ( 7, 32 ) 'hair'.

### (32) उ / अ variation

275. खप्परो ( 2, 69 ), खप्पुरो ( 2, 69 corn ) 'rough' ( रुक्ष ).

Cf. Pk. खउर 'sticky substance', 'to besmear'; also DN. 2, 72, SH 8, 4, 154

276 खल्लिरी ( 2, 70 ) 'sign' ( सकेत )

खुल्लिरी ( 2, 70 ) 'ibid'

277. गुलगुल ( 2, 93, SH. 8, 4, 36, 144 ) 'to throw up' ( उद + क्षिप्, उद + नम् ) has the alternative form गुलगुल्ल ( PSM. )

Cf also गुलगुल् and गुलुगुल् ( PSM )

278 गुंजुल् ( गुजोह् ) ( 2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202 ) 'to surge up, to rise up, to be in high spirits' ( उद + लम् )

गजोन्निअ ( 2, 100 ) 'hornpilated' ( रोमाञ्चितम् ); 'tittilated' ( हास्यस्थानेऽङ्गस्पर्शो यत् गिलिगिलाविअ इति लोके हृदम् ).



- 279 झडली (3, 54) झडुली (3 61) 'unchaste woman'  
(असती)
- 280 डकुणो (4, 14) 'bedbug' (बकुण)  
डिङ्गणो, डिङ्गणो (PSM) 'bug'  
डेंकुणो (4, 14) 'bedbug'
- 281 दडङ्ग (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander'  
(अम्)
- देंडङ्ग (4, 17 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'ibid'

## (33) ओ/अ variation

- 282 झडुली (3, 61) 'sport play' (कोटा)  
झौडलिआ (3, 60) 'Rasalike play'
- 283a णखो, णोखो (4, 17) 'agent, deputy' (आयुक्त)  
cf णखाउत्तो (4, 22) इथा, नियोगियुत्र
- 283b ततडो (5, 4) 'flour mixed with curds' (करम्ब)  
तौतड (5, 4) 'ibid'.
- 284 दटङ्ग (4, 15, SH 8 4, 161) and डडोङ्ग (PSM.) 'to  
wander' (अम्)

## (34) Metathesis.

Cf Pischal § 354

- 285 अइहारा (1, 34) 'lightning'. (विद्युत्)  
From अइराहा, Sk अचिरामा
- 286 अंघमसी (1, 37) 'hardened stale dough'  
The alternative form is अंघसमी from Sk. अम्लसमा  
'acid like', 'sour and fermented'
- 287 ऊमल् (1, 141, SH 8 4, 202) and उमल् = उद् + लम्

- 288 छंकुई (3, 24) 'the plant forget-me-not' (कपिकच्छूः). PSM notes कच्छु also in the same sense (cf. DN. कच्छुरी 2, 11 also in that very sense). Its pleonastically extended form कच्छुई would give\*छंकुई by metathesis. The tendency to alternate a cluster of stops with a nasal plus stop would give छंकुई
289. पाडवणं (6, 18) 'falling at the feet;' from पावडणं (Sk पादपतनम्)
290. बउहारी (6, 97) 'broom'; from बहुआरी, Sk बहुकारी.
291. मडओ, मयडो (6, 115) 'garden' (आरामः)
292. महभरो (6, 123) 'lord of a forest hideout' (गह्वरपतिः).  
Cf. मयहरो (PSM.) 'a village headman'. (cf मइहरो 6, 121).
- 293a. वेलुलिअं (7, 77). cf वेलुरिअं and वेरुलिअं (Sk. वैदूर्यम्.)
- 293b हिडोडणं (8, 69) 'noise to scare away animals from the field' (क्षेत्रे मृगनिघेयः).  
Metathesis would give हिडोलणं with which compare हिडोलणं (8, 76) = क्षेत्ररक्षणनादः; हिडोलणय (8, 76) 'ibid.'; हिडोलयं (8, 69) = क्षेत्रे मृगरक्षनिघेयः (or क्षेत्ररक्षणयन्त्रम्, according to some).

### (35) Haplology.

294. नहरी (4, 20) 'knife' (शुरिका).

This has resulted from नहहरी (Sk. नख-हरिका) through haplology. Cf. Pk. नहहरणी, नहरणी 'a nail-cutter'; Guj. नरेणी, नेरणी, नराणी.

295. आवग ( 1, 62 ) deriving from Sk. अवामग through  
\*अवावग

### (36) Miscellaneous.

Under this head are collected pairs of obscure or undetermined relationship. The variations too are sporadic.

296. अयछ ( 1, 37; SH. 8, 4, 187 ) and आइछ् ( 1, 71; SH. 8, 4, 187 )
297. कलवू ( 2, 12 ) 'gourd vessel' and अलाऊ, अलावू ( PSM. ) 'gourd'
298. कलेरो ( 2, 53 ) 'skeleton' ( कङ्काल ), 'dreadful' ( कराल ); कलेवर ( PSM. ) 'skeleton' ( Sk कडेवरम्, कलेवरम् )
299. चिल्लिरि ( 3, 11 ), झिल्लिरिआ ( 3, 62 ) मशकः
300. झरेनो ( 3, 55 ), झरेनो ( 3, 55 ) तृणमय पुरुष .
301. गिवाओ ( 4, 34 ), गिहाओ ( 4, 49 ) स्वेदः.
302. गिविद्धो ( 4, 38 ), गिवित्तो ( 4, 32 ) सुप्तोद्विगत .
303. गिव्वहो ( 4, 28 ), गिव्वेहो ( 4, 28 ) नम्र
304. गिसुद्धं ( 4, 36 ), गिसुद्धं ( SH. 8, 4, 259 ) पातितम् .
305. गिरक्को ( 4, 49 ), गिरक्को ( 4, 49 ) पृष्ठम्
306. चुकुडो, चुकुणो ( 3, 16 ) छाग .
307. वक्कड ( 7, 35 ), वडण ( 7, 84 ) निरन्तरवृष्टि .
308. गिहुअ ( 4, 50 ), गिहुअ ( 4, 26 ) सुरतम्
309. गिरगी ( 4, 31 ), गीरगी ( 4, 31 ) शिरोऽवगुण्ठन .
310. गिद्धहो ( 4, 33 ), गिव्वहो ( 4, 33 ) स्तब्धः
311. गाडडो ( 4, 47 ), गेडडो ( 4, 44 ) सद्भाव
312. गिवच्छण, गेवच्छण ( 4, 40 ) अवतारणम् .

313. खोलो ( 2, 80 ), घोखो ( 5, 30 ) ' part of a garment '  
( वस्त्रकेशः ).
314. दुवखं and दुत्थं ( 5, 42 ) जपनम् .  
There is also दुग्ग ( 5, 53 ) in the same sense.
315. हूणो ( 5, 44 ), धूणो ( 5, 60 ) ' elephant.' cf. थूणो ( 5, 29 ) ' horse '.
316. पउढ, पउढे ( 6, 4 ), पउत्थं ( 6, 66 ) ' house ' ( गृहम् ).
317. ढिदी ( 4, 7 ) ' pieces of cloth stiched together '.  
रिदी ( 7, 5 ) ' patched garment ' ( वस्त्राप्राया ).
318. पडवइअ ( 6, 14 ). ' sharp ' ( तीक्ष्णं ).  
मडवइअ ( 6, 146 ) ' ibid '.
319. पुलासिओ ( 6, 55 ) अमिकणः.  
मुलासिओ ( 6, 135 ) स्फुलिङ्गः.
320. पुआइणि ( 6, 54 ) पिशाचगृहीता, उन्मत्ता, दुःशीला.  
मुआइणि ( 6, 135 ) डुम्मी. cf. पुआई ( 6, 80 ) पिशाच.
321. पुरुपुरिआ ( 6, 55 ) उत्कण्ठा.  
मुरुपुरिअ ( 6, 136 ) रणरणकः.  
cf. हअरइआ ( 7, 8 ), रुहओ ( PSM. ) उत्कण्ठा.
322. विल्लं ( 7, 88 ) ' clear, pure ' ( अच्छम् ).  
विल्हं ( 7, 61 ) ' white ' ( धवलम् ).
323. वेणुअ ( 7, 76 ) ( also वेणो 7, 74 ) भूतादिगृहीतम्.  
सिणुअ ( 8, 30 ) भूतगृहीतम्.
324. पथुच्छुहणी ( 6, 35 ) श्वशुरकुलात् प्रथममानीता वधूः.  
हत्थच्छुहणी ( 8, 65 ) नववधूः.
325. अच्छिहरिल्लो ( 1, 41 ) द्वेषः, वेप .  
हत्थिहरिल्लो ( 8, 64 ) द्वेषः.

## II CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS INTERPRETATIONS\*

In the word list that follows, under each entry first we have reproduced the relevant Deśya item with its place of occurrence in DN. and its Sanskrit meaning (after the DN. Com.). It is followed by English meaning as given by Ramanujaswami, but which we hold to be incorrect. This item is given here under the label '1. (R)'. Next follows the correct interpretation under the label '2. (C)', along with discussion where necessary. Etymological suggestion is rarely, if ever, thrown out.

326. अचल ( 1, 53 ) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्, गृहपश्चिमप्रदेशः .

1. (R.) 'the western part of a house'.

2. (C.) 'the backyard or back part of a house.'

327. अच्छिविअच्छी ( 1, 41 ) परस्पराकर्षणम्.

1. (R.) 'mutual attraction'.

2. (C.) 'mutual pulling'. cf. अछविपुंछं K. 38, 7; अंछ (PSM.) 'to pull'; अंछिअ ( 1, 14 ) = आकृष्टम् (R. 'drawn near' but correctly 'pulled').

328. अजराउरं ( 1, 45 ) उष्णम्.

1. (R.) 'heat'.

2. (C.) 'hot'.

329. अजो ( 1, 5 ) जिनः .

1. (R.) 'Mahāvīra'.

2. (C.) 'a Tīrthānkara'.

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\* See p. 10, 11.

330. अज्जोलिआ ( 1, 33 ) कोदाभरणे मौक्तिकरचना.  
 1. (R.) pearls 'in a chest ornament'.  
 2. (C.) 'a design of pearls in a chest ornament'.
331. अट्टम्मिअं ( 1, 41 ) प्रतिजागरितम्.  
 1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.  
 2. (C.) 'attended upon; taken care of'.
332. अणरामओ ( 1, 45 ) अरतिः.  
 1. (R.) 'dissatisfaction'.  
 2. (C.) 'restlessness caused by love's longing'.
333. अणहारओ ( 1, 38 ) खल्ल निम्नमध्यमित्यर्थः.  
 1. (R.) 'a pit'.  
 2. (C.) खल्ल is a sort of cup made from leaves, paper etc. Hence the secondary meaning is 'that which has a cavity or depression in the middle'.  
 The illustrative stanza in DN has अणहारगेड 'having cheeks with cavities'.  
 PSM. gives 'empty' ( रिक्त ) as one of the meanings of खल्ल and cites the following passage in support :  
 जाया खल्लकुलोला परिसोसियमंसमोणिया घणिय Here too the meaning 'a thing depressed in the middle' fits well. The cheeks are here said to have become cup-like due to deep cavities resulting from emaciation.
334. अणुवज्जिअ ( 1, 41 ) प्रतिजागरितम्.  
 1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.  
 2. (C.) see under अट्टम्मिअ.
335. अण्णण ( 1, 7 ) विराहवधूदानम् । विवाहकाले वधू यद् दीयते यद् वा विवाहार्थं वध्वा एव धराय यद् दानम्.

1. (R.) 'dowry or a present from the bride to bridegroom for marriage.'

2. (C.) 'dowry, or the ceremony of offering the bride to the bridegroom at the time of marriage'.

336. अवसमी, अवसमी, अवसमिआ (1, 37) स्त्रीमितपर्युषितकणिक्का.

1. (R.) 'cooked grain wet with being kept over a night'.

2 (C.) 'dough wet or hardened because of staleness'.

For कणिक्का 'dough' see IAL. 2665. (There under the materials given from Guj. it should be correctly noted that कणक, कणिक (कणैक) means 'dough,' while कणकी means 'broken grains of rice').

337. अवेष्टी (1, 7) मुष्टिशूतम्.

1. (R) 'a kind of game'.

2. (C.) 'a kind of gambling game in which cowries or similar pieces are concealed in the closed palm and there is a stake on guessing correctly whether the number is odd or even'.

338. अत्युड (1, 9) लघु.

1 (R.) 'light'.

2 (C.) 'small'.

339. अवेसि, अवेसी (1, 8) गृहद्वारफलङ्कः.

1. (R.) 'a plank attached to the doorway'.

2. (C) 'a door panel'.

340. अम्माइआ (1, 22) अनुगा, अनुमार्गगमिनी.

1. (R.) 'going along the way'.

2 (C.) 'a woman who follows'.

341. अलसं ( 1, 52 ) कुसुमरक्तम्.  
 1 (R) 'saffron-coloured'.  
 2. (C) 'dyed in Indian madder'.
342. अलस्य ( 1, 54 ) जलादां  
 1 (R) 'a fan wetted with water'.  
 2 (C) 'a wet cloth'.
- 343 अवगो ( 1, 15 ) कटाक्ष  
 1 (R) 'a glance'  
 2 (C) 'a side glance'. (अपाङ्ग.).
- 344 अवज्झस ( 1, 56 ) कटि  
 1 (R) 'the buttocks'  
 2 (C) 'the waist'
345. अवडधो ( 1, 2 ) तृणपुरुष  
 1. (R) 'the form of a man made of grass'  
 2 (C) 'a scare-crow or dummy made of grass, etc'
- 346 अवडकिओ ( 1, 47 ) प्रपातनिहत , कृपादौ निरत  
 1 (R) 'killed in a well'.  
 2 (C) 'one who has died an unnatural death by falling from a height or throwing himself in a well, etc'
- 347 अवडिअ ( 1, 21 ) खिन्नम्  
 1. (R) 'distressed',  
 2 (C) 'spiritless, depressed'.
- 348 अवणो ( 1, 55 ) वहः, परिवाह , गृहफलहक  
 1 (R) 'overflow', 'the plank of a house'.



2. (C) 'flow' or 'a canal, or passage for water',  
'a door-panel'

For अवसि (1, 8) and अवणो the meaning is given as घरफलहू But in the com on 1, 8 it is clarified as गृहद्वारफलहूक.

349 अवस्य (1, 34) विस्स्थुलम्

1 (R) 'unsteady'

2 (C) 'agitated, disturbed from its proper place or setting, ruffled'

350. अवयाण (1, 24) आकर्षणरज्जु

1 (R) 'a cord to draw anything near'

2 (C) 'a tether'

351 अवयारो (1, 32) माघामुसवविशेषो यस्मिन्निभुदतयादनाद्याचार कियते

1 (R) 'a festival in the month of Māgha'

2 (C) 'a particular festival celebrated on the Māgha fullmoon day, with observances like using a sugarcane piece for a tooth-pick, etc'

352 अवयसिणी (1, 46) नासारज्जु

1 (R) 'nose-thread'

2 (C) 'nose-rope of animals' (Sk अपवर्षणी)

353 अवराहो अवरोहो (1, 28) कटी

1 (R) 'the buttocks'

2 (C) 'the waist'

354 आग्रही (1, 61) छात्रमेद

1. (R) 'a kind of bower'

2 (C) 'a sort of thicket'

cf छाड and आही

355. आइप्पणं ( 1, 78 ) पिष्टम्, उत्सवे गृहमण्डनार्थं मुधाछटा, तन्दुलपिष्ट-  
क्षीरं गृहमण्डनार्थमित्यन्ये.

1. (R.) 'a ground substance'; 'whitewash'.

2. (C.) 'flour'; 'lime-plaster used for decorating houses on festive occasions'; 'a paste of rice-flour used for drawing decorative designs in the house (entrance, courtyard, etc.)', according to some.  
cf. Beng. अल्पना

PSM. wrongly separates तन्दुलपिष्टक्षीरं and गृहमण्डनार्थम् and takes them as two different meanings. आदीपनम्-आदीपना can give us आइप्पणं — आलिप्पणा, the latter giving अल्पना.

356. आवसं ( 1, 65 ) कूर्चम्,

1. (R.) 'a brush'.

2. (C.) 'beard'. cf. its another meaning धुरकर्म noted in PSM. Doshi wrongly takes कूर्चं to mean 'hair between the eyebrows'.

357. आडुआली ( 1, 69 ) मिथीभावः.

1. (R.) 'the state of being mixed'.

2. (C.) 'a mixture (prepared by mixing powdery or similar substance with a liquid). cf. Hem.'s illustration and Guj. अडवाडु 'to mix (in the above number)'. Doshi understands the word in the sense of 'adulteration', PSM. in the sense of 'admixture'.

358. आणाई ( 1, 64 ) सकुनिकादयः पक्षी.

1. (R.) 'a kind of bird'.

2. (C.) see under पक्षी.

- 359 आमलय ( 1, 67 ) नूपुरगृहम्.  
 1. (R.) 'dressing room'.  
 2. (C.) 'a casket for the anklet'.  
 cf. Guj. घट्ट 'a case for keeping spectacles etc.'  
 from गृहम्.
360. आयासलवो ( 1, 72 ) नीडम्, पक्षिगृहम्  
 1. (R.) 'a nest', 'a cage'.  
 2. (C.) 'a nest'.  
 Hem. has given पक्षिगृहम् as a rendering of नीड in  
 the text.
- 361 आरदरं ( 1, 78 ) अविविक्तम् i. e. अनेकान्तम्; सकटम्.  
 1. (R) 'not alone'; 'difficulty'  
 2. (C.) 'not lonely, inhabited, populated'; 'narrow,  
 closely packed'.  
 PSM. interpretes सकट as 'pervaded'.
- 362 आर्त्तल ( 1, 65 ) निकट भयम्.  
 1. (R) 'a danger at hand'.  
 2 (C.) 'an impending danger'.
- 363 आलीवण ( 1, 71 ) प्रदीप्तम्, प्रदीपनकम्.  
 1. (R) 'illumination'.  
 2. (C) 'a burning fire, conflagration'. With प्रदीपनकम्  
 cf. Pk. पलीवण and Guj पलेणु 'fire, conflagration'
- 364 आहुंदुरो ( 1, 66 ) बाल .  
 1. (R.) 'a tail'.  
 2. (C) 'a child'.

- 365 इददृढलो ( 1, 82 ) इन्द्रोत्थापनम्  
 1 (R) 'awakening Indra'  
 2 (C) 'ceremonial removal of the Indra's Banner (Indradhvaja) as the concluding rite of the Indra-maha festival'  
 Refer to the illustrative stanza.
- 366 इलो ( 1, 83 ) वृष्टिनिवारणम्, वर्षत्राणम्  
 1 (R) 'a shelter from rain'  
 2 (C) 'an umbrella'  
 cf इलोरे ( 1, 83 ) वृष्टिरक्षणम्, वृष्टिवारणम्
- 367 इलो ( 1, 83 ) कृष्ण , कृष्णवर्ण  
 1 (R) 'black colour'  
 2 (C) 'black, dark-coloured'
- 368 इष ( 1 84 ) कील , कीलक  
 1 (R) 'a wedge'.  
 2 (C) 'a nail, a stake'
- 369 इसओ ( 1, 84 ) रोज्जाह्यो मृग  
 1 (R) 'a kind of animal'  
 2 (C) 'a kind of antelope'  
 cf Guj रोज्ज
- 370 उभहारी ( 1, 108 ) दोहनकारी, दोधारी  
 1 (R) 'a milch cow'  
 2 (C) 'a milkmaid, a milking woman'
- 371 उष्णलो, उष्णरो, उष्वा, उष्वाहा ( 1, 87 ) धर्म  
 1 (R) 'warmth'  
 2 (C) 'heat'

372. उक्खड्डिअं, ओक्खड्डिअं (1, 112) आक्रान्तम्.

1. (R.) 'seized'.

2. (C.) 'attacked by, overpowered by'.

373. उक्खड्डो, उग्घाओ, उद्दामो, उद्धाओ, उप्पीलो, उम्बरो (1, 126)  
स्थपुटः, विषमोन्नतप्रदेशः.

1. (R.) 'unevenly raised'.

2. (C.) 'an uneven raised place.'

374. उग्गुल्लिआ (1, 118) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्.

1. (R.) 'disturbance or upsetting of the heart'.

2. (C.) 'upsetting of the stomach accompanied by a strong vomiting sensation'.

cf. मउली.

375. उग्घाओ (1, 126). See उक्खड्डो.

376. उच्छड्डिअ (1, 111) छिन्नत्वक्.

1. (R.) 'skin torn off'.

2. (C.) 'with the bark peeled off'.

cf. the illustration and Pk. छड्डि 'bark, skin'.

377. उच्चोलो (1, 131), उच्चुलो (1, 131) धमः, वेदः.

1. (R.) 'sorrow'.

2. (R.) 'fatigue'.

378 उज्जड (1, 96) उद्वसम्.

1. (R.) 'banished, desolate'.

2. (C.) 'deserted'.

cf. Guj. ऊजड.

379. उत्तिविही (1, 122) ऊर्ध्वोच्चं भाण्डादेः स्थापनम्.

1. (R.) 'one above the other'.

2. (C.) 'stacking of piling arrangement of utensils like pots, etc., one above the other in the descending order of their size'.

cf. Guj. उत्तरड, M. उत्तरंड.

380. उद्दामो ( 1, 126 ). See उक्कडो.

381. उद्देही ( 1, 93 ) उपदेहिक्का.

1. (R.) 'a minor body (which grows on the diseased parts of the body).'

2. (C.) 'a termite', 'a white-ant'. See the illustration ( उद्देहीतिक्कवत्तुड 'with a mouth as piercing as that of a white-ant'), and Guj उधई.

382. उद्दामो ( 1, 126 ). See उक्कडो.

383. उप्पीलो ( 1, 126 ) „ „

384. उपेहडं, उम्मच्छविअं, उल्हसिअ ( 1, 116 ) उद्भटम्.

1. (R.) 'excellent'.

2. (C.) 'intense, fierce'.

385. उब्बूरो ( 1, 126 ). See उक्कडो.

386. उम्मच्छविअ ( 1, 116 ). See उपेहडं.

387. उम्मडं ( 1, 124 ) इठ

1. (R.) 'violence'.

2. (C.) 'stubornness, obstinacy'.

388. उल्लिअं ( 1, 81 ) निकुण्णिताक्षम्.

1. (R.) 'closed eyes'.

2. (C.) 'with eyes glancing sideways'.

389. उल्हसिअं ( 1, 116 ). See उपेहड.

390. उग्गरो ( 1, 87 ). See उक्कोलो.

391. उव्या ( 1, 87 ). See उक्कोलो.
392. उव्वाहुल ( 1, 136 ) रणरणया, औत्सुक्यम्.  
 1. (R.) 'eagerness'.  
 2. (C.) 'yearning due to lovelorn condition'.  
 see कसण.
393. उव्वाहो ( 1, 87 ). See उक्कोलो.
394. उव्वुण ( 1, 123 ) उद्भटम्.  
 1. (R.) 'excellent'.  
 2. (C.) 'intense, fierce'.
395. उमुओ ( 1, 89 ) दूषणम्.  
 1. (R.) 'censure'.  
 2. (C.) 'fault'.
396. कसण ( 1, 139 ) रणरणकः.  
 छुहुंसय ( 3, 31 ) 'ibid.'  
 1. (R.) 'Cupid, the god of love'.  
 2. (C.) 'yearning and restlessness in the love-lorn condition'.  
 cf. रणरणया ( 1, 136 ) given as a meaning of उव्वाहुल  
 and rendered in com. with औत्सुक्यम्.
397. एक्खिबली ( 1, 146 ) शात्मलीपुष्पैर्नवफलिका.  
 1. (R.) 'the form of a woman made of silk cotton flowers'.  
 2. (C.) 'fresh pod of the silk cotton tree with its flowers'.
398. ओच्छत्तं ( 1, 152 ) दन्तधावनकम्.  
 1. (R.) 'cleaning the teeth'.

2. (C.) 'a tooth-pick'.

399. ओच्छिभं ( 1, 150 ) केशविवरणम्.

1. (R.) 'displaying the hair'.

2. (C.) 'spreading out the hair'.

400. ओज्झाय ( 1, 159 ) अन्य प्रेयं यत्करेण गृहीतम्.

1. (R.) 'anything first offered to another and then grasped with the hand'.

2. (C.) 'snatched after pushing away another person'.

401. ओत्थओ ( 1, 151 ) अवसन्नः.

1. (R.) 'ended'.

2. (C.) 'dejected'.

402. ओत्थरिओ ( 1, 169 ) आकान्तः, आक्रममाणः.

1. (R.) 'seized', 'seizing'.

2. (C.) 'attacked', 'attacking'. cf. उत्थद् in PC., MP. etc.

403. ओत्थिअ ( 1, 171 ) आकान्तम्.

1. (R.) 'seized'.

2. (C.) 'attacked'.

404. ओत्थिअं ( 1, 171 ) see ओत्थिअ.

405. ओत्थिओ ( 1, 155 ) अविरकालः.

1. (R.) 'a short period'.

2. (C.) 'recent time, time that is not long past'.

406. ओद्वंज ( 1, 156 ) नास्तीतिमणितगर्भां कोडा.

1. (R.) 'a gesture expressive of negation'.

2. (C.) 'a game involving saying "no" "no".'



407. ओरिमा ( 1, 153 ) उदेही, उपदेहिका

1 (R) 'a minor body (which grows on the diseased parts of the body)'

2 (C) 'white-ant, termite'

See उदेही

408 ओलुंओ ( 1, 163 ) तापिकाहस्त

1 (R) 'a go-between'

2 (C) 'a spatula shaped turn spit used to turn *chapatis* under baking'

तापिकाहस्त is a Sanskritization of the Guj derivative तावेधो, तवेधो in the same sense.

409 ओहृडिअ ( 1, 159 ) see ओम्नाय

410 वज्जवो ( 2, 11 ) तृणायुस्कर

1 (R) 'a stack of grass, etc'

2 (C) 'sweepings or litter, containing grass, etc'

411 कड्ढओ ( 2, 22 ) स्थपति .

1 (R) 'a chief, king'

2 (C) 'a mason'

412 कढसला ( 2, 19 ) वक्रमेखधारं लोहायुधम्

1 (R) 'a sickle'.

2 (C) a one edged, crooked iron weapon'

413 कणिआरिअ वणस्सरिअ, वणोस्सरिअ, काणच्छी ( 2, 24 )  
काणाक्षिष्टम्

1 (R) 'looked askance

2 (C) 'amorous side glance'

414 वणस्सरिअ ( 2, 24 ) See कणिआरिअ

- 415 कण्णोच्छडिआ, कण्णोडत्ती ( 2, 22 ) दत्तकर्णा, या भाषणार्थं परवाक्य  
गृह्णाति  
1 (R) 'overhearing'  
2 (C) 'a woman listening intently with a view  
to report'
- 416 कण्णोडत्ती ( 2, 22 ) See कण्णोच्छडिआ
- 417 कण्णोस्सरिअ ( 2, 24 ) See कणिआरिअ
- 418 कतवारो ( 2 11 ) See कज्जवो
- 419 कवरो, कोत्थर ( 2, 13 ) विज्ञानम्  
1 (R) 'wisdom'  
2 (C) 'skill'
- 420a कयारो ( 2, 11 ) see कज्जवो
- 420b कदासो कविसा ( 2, 5 ) अधज्झा मोचकमित्यर्थं  
1 (R) 'an armour for the legs'  
2 (C) 'a sort of shoe' See अद्धज्झा ( 1, 33 ), मोच  
( 6 139 )
- 421 कविड ( 2, 9 ) किविही ( 2 60 ) गृहपथिमाङ्गणम्  
1 (R) 'the western courtyard of a house'  
2 (C) 'the backyard'
- 422 कविसा ( 2 5 ) See कदासो
- 423 काणच्छी ( 2, 24 ) See कणिआरिअ
- 424 काणत्थेवो ( 2 29 ) विरलाम्बुकणवृष्टि  
1 (R) 'a shower of rain'  
2 (C) 'a drizzle'
- 425 कावी ( 2 26 ) नीला नीलवर्णा

1 (R) 'blue'

2 (C) 'indigo' cf Sk lexicons नीला, नीलवर्णा 'the indigo plant' But H काइ means 'moss'. cf Sk नीली, जलनीली 'moss' With नीली, cf Guj लील 'moss'

426 कासारं (2, 27) सीतकपत्रकम्,

1 (R) 'lead'

2 (C) 'a lead-sheet'

427. किंपथो (2, 31) कृपण

1 (R) 'poor, pitiable'

2 (C) 'a miser'

428 किविही (2, 60) See कविड

429. कुकुट्टो (2, 13) See उकुट्टो.

430 कुट्टयरी, कुट्टा, कुमारी, कोसट्टरिआ (2, 33) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'

2 (C) 'Pārvatī, Śiva's spouse' See the illustrative stanza

431 कुट्टो, कूटो (2, 62) हतत्याजक.

1 (R) 'one who abandons the stolen property'

2. (C) 'one who forces others to abandon the stolen things'

432 कुडिअपेमण (2, 43) ब्राह्मणविष्टि

1 (R) 'sending a brahman'

2. (C) 'forced service rendered to a brahman' विष्टि means 'forced labour' (cf DN कुट्टिओ, and पेसण 'service')

433 कुमारी (2, 35) See कुट्टयरी

- 434 कुरकुरिअ ( 2 42 ) रणरणक See ऊसण
- 435 कुकुरो ( 2 63 ) कुटिलकेश  
1 (R) 'curly hair'  
2 (C) 'having curly hair'
- 436 कुहिणी ( 2 62 ) कूर्पर  
As the Sk rendering was erroneously read by R as कूर्पर, he has wrongly given 'camphor' as its meaning instead of 'elbow'
- 437 कुवो ( 2 62 ) See कुडो
- 438 कोट्टिबो ( 2, 47 ) द्रोणी  
1 (R) 'a wooden tub'  
2 (C) 'a boat'
- 439 कोत्थरे ( 2, 13 ) विज्ञानम्  
1 (R) 'knowledge'  
2 (C) 'skill'
- 440 कोसट्टहरिआ ( 2 35 ) See कुट्टयरी
- 441 कोदही ( 2 46 ) तापिका  
1 (R.) 'a go-between'  
2 (C) 'baking pan'
- 442 खड्दही ( 2 72 ) तरुमक  
1 (R.) 'a monkey'  
2 (C.) 'a squirrel' cf Pk राडहिला, Guj खदही 'a squirrel'
- 443 खोडपजाली ( 2, 70 ) स्थूलधनाग्नि  
1 (R) 'conflagration'

2. (C) 'fire from burning big logs of wood'  
cf Pk ग्रीही 'log of wood', G खोह, खोहसु 'ibid'

444 गजोद्विज (2, 100) हास्यस्यानेऽज्ञस्पर्शो, यत् मिलिगिताविभ इति लोके रुढम्

1 (R) 'touching the body in a place where a cry of joy is produced'

2 (C.) 'touching the body in sensitive places to excite laughter', i e. tickling or titillating

The colloquialism मिलिगिताविभ cited in com is preserved in Guj गजगच्छिणो 'tickling, titillation'

445 गणगाइआ (2, 87) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'.

2 (C.) 'Śiva's consort, Parvati'.

The word obviously derives from Sk गणनायिका lex 'Durgā'. cf. lex गणनाय and गणयति meaning 'Śiva', besides the usual 'Gaṇeśa'

446. गत्तादी (2, 82) गवादनी.

1. (R) 'a pasture'.

2 (C) 'a trough (or a particular place) in the cattle yard holding cattle feed'

गवादनी has this meaning in lexicons cf also its Guj derivative गमाण (f) with the same meaning.

447 गणी (2, 82) See गत्तादी.

448 गोभटा (2, 98) गोचरणा .

1, (R) 'tenders of cows'

2 (C) 'cow's feet'

The illustrative stanza makes this clear

449 षरोळी ( 2 105 ) गृहगोलिका ( v 1 गृहगोधिका )

1 (R) 'a small ball'

2 (C) 'a house lizard'.

Sk lex गृहगोलक गृहगोलिका, the variant गृहगोधिका, Guj षरोळी, षरोळी 'a small house lizard' and the illustrative stanza make our meaning clear

450 धारी ( 2, 107 ) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी

चिल्ला ( 3, 9 ) 'ibid '

धिरिरी ( 6, 47 ) शकुनिका

सडली ( 8, 8 ) 'ibid '

धिरिरी ( 8 68 ) 'ibid '

R renders meanings of the first two words with 'a hensparrow', of the third with 'a bird', of the fourth with 'a kind of bird' and of the fifth with 'a vulture' cf also आणाई ( 4 64 ) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी 'a kind of bird' (R) But actually all mean the same thing, viz, 'a kite (bird)'. H चील from चिल्ला and Guj समळी, समरी cognate with सडली (and perhaps with Sk शकुनिका, Pk सडणि, सडणिआ) have this meaning. For चिल्ला, cf H चिल्लाना 'to scream', Pk चिल्लिरि ( DN 3, 11 ) 'a cricket, a mosquito'. They derive from a root meaning 'to send sharp notes', 'to scream'.

451 धुसिरसात ( 2, 109 ) अवस्नानम् । मसूरादिना पिष्टम्

1 (R) 'the flour of a certain pulse'

2 (C) 'unguents (like the flour of lentil, etc) rubbed before bathing'

cf. अवष्टाण noted by PSM. from Nāya<sup>o</sup> 1, 13 and Vivāga<sup>o</sup> 1, 1 in the sense of 'bathing with soap etc.' cf. Guj. पोड़ी in the sense given above.

452. चकलुष (3, 4) पेक्षणीयम्.

1. (R.) 'beatiful to look at'.

2. (C.) 'show or dramatic performance.'

See the illustrative stanza.

453. चहुला (3, 8 com.) रत्नतिलकम्.

454. चहुलातिलयम् (3, 8) काश्चनश्चहुलालम्बितरत्नतिलकम्.

1. (R.) 'a jewel' for the first and 'a jewel hanging from a gold chain' for the second.

2. (C.) It is not just any jewel, but the jewel which serves as (or occupies the place of) the *tilaka* on the forehead. This refers to a head ornament consisting of a gold chain with a jewel for pendant that would occupy the place of the *tilaka* mark on the forehead—resembling the presentday दामणी (or probably earlier राजसी) or its modified form चादलो worn in Gujarat.

455. चेदवहाया (3, 7) अर्धप्रवृत्तदेहा.

1. (R.) 'half covered body'.

2. (C.) 'a lady with partly covered body'.

456. चिच (3, 10) रमणम्.

1. (R.) 'charming'.

Doshi 'attractive'; also 'play'.

PSM. 'sexual enjoyment'.

2. (C.) As the phrase चिचटियचिच in the illustrative stanza under (3, 10) shows, रमण means here

जघन or मध्य 'waist'. Hearing that her boy has climbed up a tamann tree, the mother taking her baby on the waist rushes to call the boy — this is the purport of the illustrative stanza. So also रमणम्, given as one of the meanings of चुचुणिआ ( 3, 23 ) may have the meaning of जघन, मध्य 'waist'

Looking to the meaning मध्य, one is tempted to suggest विच्च ('the middle') as the correct form for चिच्च

457. चिमिणो ( 3, 11 ) रोमश

1 (R) 'a ram' 'a hog'

Doshi also takes it in the sense of a ram

PSM understands रोमश as रोमाशित, पुलकित, गद्गद

2 (C) रोमश primarily means 'hairy', 'shaggy' and the illustrative stanza ( under 3, 11 ) shows that this is the intended meaning. There the enemies, defeated and driven to the wilderness are described as चिमिणा 'shaggy' i.e. 'with long unshaven growth of hair'

458 चुण्डओ ( 3, 17 ) चूर्णाहत

1 (R) 'powdered'

2 (C.) 'The com on 3, 17 makes it explicit that the sense here is to be distinguished from 'besmeared with powder' ( रेणुविच्छुरित ) So 'struck with the powder' is the proper sense, as is shown by the illustrative stanza

459 छारो ( 3, 26 ) रिच्छओ, अच्छमल्ल

1 (R) 'a kind of plant'



## 2. (C) 'a bear'

R has understood अच्छभल correctly under खचहो  
(2, 69)

460 छुछुमुसय (3, 31) रणरणक

See under कमण

cf छुछुमुसय (3, 58) मनोदु लम् and मुमह (6, 159) मनस  
आकुत्ता

461 जुरमिल or जूरम्मिलय (3, 47) गहनम्.

1 (R) 'difficult', 'grave'

1 (C) 'deep', 'intense'

462 जोगालआ (3, 50) जोगारी घान्यम्

463 जोगारी (3, 50)

1 (R) 'corn'

2 (C) 'jowari, a sort of millet'

cf H जोहरी, M जौबर

• Guj जुवार, H जुआरि

464 शरको शरतो (3, 55) तुणमय पुरुष

1 (R) 'grass shaped like a man'

2 (C) 'a strawman', 'a scarecrow' It is the  
same as Sk चया

cf also अवटओ

465 सोटी (3, 59) अर्धमहिषो

1 (R) 'a species of she-buffalo'

2 (C) 'a young buffalo yet uncalved' cf Guj  
सोटी, सोदरी in that sense

466 जिब्बूडो (4, 29), पउडो (6, 4) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्

1 (R) 'The western courtyard of a house'

2 (C) 'The backyard of a house'

467. डल ( 4, 7 ) पिटिका.

1. (R.) 'a boil'.

2. (C.) 'a bamboo basket'.

cf. H. डाला, डाली, Guj. डालु, डाली, PSM. and the illustrative stanza

468. 469. तंबिरा ( 5, 5 ), तंबरस्ती ( 5, 5 ) गोधूमेषु कुङ्कुमगच्छाया.

1. (R.) 'the saffron colour of wheat'.

2. (C.) 'the suffron tinge that develops in wheat (as a sort of disease).'

It is called here कुङ्कुमिआ. In Guj. it is known as गेरू which also means 'red ochre' or its colour.

470. बीबिआ ( 5, 53 ) उपदेहिका.

1. (R.) 'a secondary body (which grows on diseased part of the body).

2. (C.) 'white ant'.

cf. H. बीमक; उदेही and उवदेहिआ ( 1, 93 ) and G. उग्रहं 'white ant'.

471. दोद्धिओ ( 5, 49 ) चर्मकूपः.

1. (R.) 'a pore of the skin'.

2. (C.) 'a leather bag (used as water-carrier).'

This is clear from the illustrative stanza.

472. दोहणहारी ( 5, 56 ) पारिहारिणी.

1. (R) 'a maker of garlands'.

2 (C.) 'a milk-maid carrying a milking vessel'.

पारी ( 6, 37 ) means दोहनभाण्डम्.

473. पडोहरं ( 6, 27 ) गृहपथिमाङ्गणम्.

See उमणं, गिळूहं.

## 474 पशूरी (6, 70).

The second meaning is given in Pk. as पारिहारिणी, in Sk. as दोहनहारिणी.

1. (R.) 'a cow which avoids milking'.
2. (C.) 'a milkmaid carrying milking vessel'.

This is the same as दोहनहारी (5, 56) which also is paraphrased as पारिहारिणी. It is possible that in Hemacandra's sources पशूरी was rendered by पारिहारिणी (6, 31), both applying to a buffalo which has calved a long time back and which gives plenty of milk: but the sources might have confused पारिहारिणी with पारिहारिणी and hence the second meaning of पशूरी, viz., दोहनहारिणी.

## 475. पक्षं (6, 64) बाणस्य फलम्.

1. (R.) 'a kind of fruit'.
2. (C.) 'head of an arrow'

## 476. पञ्चदशेष्ट (6, 51)

The Pk. meaning is discussed by Doshi (p. 432; along with the variants. His suggestion that the text should read बालमयकुण्डल, and the meaning 'a ball made of hair' as supported by the illustrative stanza appears quite sound.

## 477. फरलो (6, 82) फलकः.

1. (R) 'a board', 'a slab'.
2. (C) 'a shield'.

## 478. बोद्धित्यो (6, 96) प्रवहणम्.

1. (R.) 'a litter, carriage or conveyance
2. (C.) 'a boat, a raft'.

cf PSM, Old Guj बोहिय, Sanskritised as बहित्र  
'a raft

479 महाकरी (6, 102) प्रलम्ब

1 (R) 'hanging down, pendulous'.

2 (C) 'long'

See the illustrative stanza

480 मउली (6, 113) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्

1 (R) disturbance or upsetting of the heart'

2 (C) 'vomitting sensation in the stomach'

cf Guj मोळ f ibid'

See under उग्गुलुडिआ

481 मत्तालबो (6 123) मत्तवारण

1 (R) 'a wild elephant'

2 (C) 'varandah'

See PSM under मत्तवारण and मत्तालब

482 भाणसी (6 147) चन्द्रवधू

1 (R) 'the wife of the moon'.

2 (C) The rainy season insect Indragopa'

In Hindi it is called बीरबहूटी (Sk वीरवधूटी) इन्द्रवधू or चन्द्रवधू

483 मायसी (6 129) श्वेतपटा प्रव्रजिता

1 (R) 'a female mendicant wearing white garmets'

2 (C) 'a Śvetāmbara Jain nun'

484 मुकुमुरिग (6, 136) रणरणक

1 (R) 'Cupid, the god of love'

2 (C) 'longing due to love-lorn condition' See

कसण

- 485 रेलिआ (7, 10) बालुकावर्त .  
 1. (R) 'a place filled with sand'  
 2. (C) 'a cyclonic sand storm'
- 486 वज्रा (7, 32) अधिकार.  
 1. (R) 'authority'  
 2. (C) 'a topical division (in an anthology etc.)'  
 cf the divisions in वज्रास in the anthologies like  
 वज्रासंग, etc Sk source is वज्रा
- 487 वामणिओ (7, 39) नष्टप्रयादाता  
 1. (R) 'One who receives what is lost'.  
 2. (C) 'one who recovers a lost thing'
- 488 वाहगणो, वाहगणओ (7, 61) मन्त्री  
 1. (R) 'a minister'  
 2. (C) 'an astrologer who fixes days for marriages'.  
 गती (6, 111) is actually recorded with the meaning  
 विवाहगणओ, Sk विवाहगणक which is the same as our  
 वाहगणओ
- 489 विलिखिली (7, 70) कोमलनिःस्यामत्तु  
 1. (R) 'a tender and weak body'.  
 2. (C) 'one who has a tender and weak body'.
- 490 विद्वय (7, 64) पिङ्गितम्  
 1. (R) 'dyed or coloured'  
 2. (C) 'dishevelled' (lit. 'carded' as cotton).  
 cf पित्त (PSM) 'to card' Guj पोख्तु, and विद्वय  
 (7, 63) पिङ्गितम्
- 491 वेदिविद्ध (7, 78) सङ्कम्.  
 1. (R) 'difficulty'

2 (C) 'a pressing crowd'

492 बोसट्ट (7, 81) मृतोष्णितम्

1 (R) 'supported and rolling'

2. (C) 'filled and emptied'

493 सडली see under घरी

494 सतयइअ and साणइअ (8, 13), Pk तेअविअ, Sk उत्तजितम्

1 (R) 'excited'

2 (C) 'sharpened'.

*This is clear from Pk तेअविअ and from the derivation of साणइअ from शाण*

495 सडला (8, 6) कुशी

1. (R.) 'a sort of ladle'.

2 (C) 'an iron weapon'.

कुशी has also the meaning 'a heavy iron bar used for digging'

496 साणइअ see सतयइअ

497 498 साहजओ, साहजणा (8, 27) गोशुर

1 (R) 'a cow's hoof'

2 'Tribulus lanuginosus'

499 हयझी (8, 61) हस्तवृत्ती

1 (R) 'an ascetic's staff to support his hand'.

2. (C) 'a seat (of mat etc) to be carried in hand'

500 हलरो (8, 62) सतृष्ण

1 (R) 'thirsty'

2 (C) 'yearning', 'longing'

501. हिरसी see under घरी

### III SOME DIŚYA ITEMS FROM SVAYAMBHŪ'S PAUMACARIYA 1-XX

#### (1) ITEMS COMMON WITH THE DN.

502. अग्निङ् ( 1, 37; 78; SH. 8, 4, 174 ) 'meet' ( सम् + गम् ).  
cf. अग्निङ् ( PC. 6 12 9, 7 13 9, 8 9 8, 17 1, 17 11  
10 etc. ). 'to confront in a battle, fight, fall  
upon'; अग्निट् ( PC 17 9 3; p. p. p. अग्निट् 4 7 10,  
4 8 1, 10 9 9 etc. ) 'ibid.'.  
अग्निट् ( VPC. 6, 182; 98, 27; PSM. ) is a w. r. for  
अग्निट्.  
So also अग्निङ् Śaṅ.; PSM. See DMP. No. 5, 6.
503. अल्लिक् ( SH. 4, 39 ) 'offer, give' ( अर्प ).  
cf. अल्लिक् PC. 13 3 10, 21 5 8, 21 13 3 'ibid.'  
( gl दा ), अल्लिक् MP. 25 6 7, 31 28 3 ( DMP. 795 ).
504. अवलुआ ( 1, 36 ) 'anger' कोपः .  
cf. अवलुय PC 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेदः .
505. अहोरण ( 1, 25 ) 'an upper garment' ( उत्तरीयम् ).  
होरण ( 8, 72 ) 'a cloth' ( वस्त्रम् ).  
cf अहोरण 14 7 8, 14 10 5 ( the compound can  
be interpreted as containing अहोरण or होरण ) ( gl.  
उपरितनवस्त्रम् ).
- 506 आयामो ( 1, 65 ) 'force' ( बलम् ), according to others,  
'long' ( दीर्घः ).  
cf आयाम् PC 7 7 9, 17 3 8, 17 7 9 'to exert  
force' ( gl. सामर्थ्यं क ).

- 507 उचोलि ( 1, 131 ) 'lower garment' ( नीची )  
 cf PC उचोलि PC 9 3 1, 20 3 3 'lap' ( उत्सङ्ग ),  
 MP 22 15 10, 56 7 7 'folds of a garment near  
 the lap' ( gl कटीयल्लम् ) See DMP 816
- 508 उप्पीओ ( 1, 126 ) 'a collection' ( सङ्घात )  
 cf उप्पील PC 13 6 3, 31 2 1, 66 3 1 etc 'ibid'
- 509 उल्लुक्क ( 1, 92, SH 8, 4, 116 ) 'break' ( भ्रुत् )  
 cf उल्लुक्क PC 14 5 4, 15 3 9 'hide'  
 cf लुक्, णिलुक्क in the senses of 'break' ( 4 51, SH  
 8, 4, 116 ) and 'hide' ( 4, 51; SH 8, 4, 55 )
- 510 उप्पाल ( 1, 117, SH 8 2 174, PSM )  
 उप्पाल् ( SH 8, 4, 2, PSM ) 'tell, narrate ( कथ )  
 cf अप्पाल् ( PC 3 9 5, 29 8 7 — v 1 उप्पाद्, 55 2  
 7 — v 1 उप्फाल्, gl कथ्, वि + आ + ख्या )
- 511 ओद्धण ( 1, 155 ) 'an upper garment' ( उत्तरीयम् )  
 cf उद्धण PC 14 3 3, 18 5 8 'ibid'
- 512 ओत्थरिओ ( 1, 169 ) 'attacked' ( आक्रान्त )  
 cf. ओत्थरिय MP 75 4 12, 78 9 21 etc 'attacked,  
 proceeded to fight'  
 उत्थद् PC 12 9 3, 15 7 8 etc, MP 61 11 3, 86  
 9 2 etc 'attack proceed to fight' ( gl युद्धायं उत्था )  
 See DMP 823
- 513 ओल्लुगो ( 1, 164 ) 'a servant' ( सेवक )  
 cf ओल्लग्ल PC 7 6 5, 66 6 3 etc, MP 6 5 5,  
 23 12 4 etc 'serve' ( सेव् ) and ओल्लग्ल PC 2 9 6  
 25 3 10, 68 8 2 'service' ( सेवा )  
 See DMP 744



- 514 कपरिञ (2, 20) 'torn, rent' (दारितम्)  
 cf कपरि MP. 52 18 8, 54 5 21, 88 12 11 'tear, cut', कपरिञ PC 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 6 etc., MP 11 19 10, 'torn', कपरण MP 2 17 7 'cutting asunder'.  
 See DMP. 526 527.
- 515 काडुम् (2, 50, SH 8, 4, 168) 'play, rejoice' (रम्)  
 cf कोडुमिय (v) कोडुमिय) PC. 14 11 8 sexual intercourse' (gl मुरतम्), कोडुमिय PC 79 11 4 ibid'  
 cf PSM कोडुम and कोडुमिय
- 516 निरारित PC 16 3 10, 16 7 6, 57 1 4 etc., MP 2 18 8, 9 26 3 etc 'definitely, excessively, constantly' (gl आतन्त्रयेन, अनिवारतम्, केवलम्, अत्यन्तम्)  
 See DMP 1042
- 517 द्वाकि (SH 8 4, 422) 'surprising wonderful' (अद्भुतम्)  
 cf PC द्वाकिवत 1 10 1 meaning possibly 'claiming marvels' though gl interpretes it as 'making dogmatic assertions' (द्वोक्तिवुक्त)
- 518 छिडओ (3, 36) 'an adulterer' (जार), छिड SH 8, 2, 174 'an unchaste woman' (कुलटा)  
 cf छिड PC 69 2 3, MP 54 12 6, PC छिड 5 13 9, 5 10 2 'an adulteress' (gl दुधडी)
- 519 जगडिओ (3 44) 'harassed, oppressed' (विद्रवित, यद्विषित)  
 cf जगड PC 10 7 5, 10 8 4, 25 18 4 33 9 9 etc 'harass, oppress' cf PSM जगड्, जगडणा etc.  
 See DMP 1337, 1410

- 520 चिचरो (3, 9) 'flat-nosed' (चिपिटनास)  
 cf छिचर (v l छिचिर) PC 1 2 11, छिचर (v l छिचिर) MP. 76 6 13 'flat or depressed (with respect to nose)' (gl पृथु).  
 See DMP. 972 See No 13 earlier in this book.
- 521 छिलरं (3, 28) 'a small pond or puddle' (पल्लम्)  
 cf PC 19 6 5 'ibid', Guj छिलर, H. क्षील, क्षीलर
- 522 गुप् MP 1 16 4, 15 18 6, 83 2 7, 13 1 8 etc  
 गुप्यत PC 20 10 5, 23 6 7, 46 4 3, 60 1 2, 72 15 5, 74 16 7, MP 7 24 10, 70 18 11, etc  
 'getting entangled in'.  
 cf गुप् (SH 8 4 150), Sk गुप् (Dhātupāṭha 26, 123) 'to become perplexed or confused'  
 See DMP 909
- 523 गह्वल्लो (2, 86) Rahu  
 cf PC 8 11 4, 20 9 7, 27 10 6, 77 12 2 'ibid'  
 (gl ग्रहवरी राहुः).  
 cf वल्लो (2, 2) 'an enemy' (शत्रु)
- 524 गजोत्थि (2, 100) 'hornpilated' (रोमाच्चितम्)  
 cf PC 17 11 10, 20 10 8, 26 1 1, 61 12 8 etc,  
 MP 14 14 12, 36 16 7 etc 'ibid'  
 cf गुजुत्थ (2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202); गुजोत्थ (SH 8, 4, 202)  
 'shine forth, radiate, sport, appear' See DMP. 991
- 525 खड्ड (2, 67) 'grass' (दृणप्)  
 cf 'ibid' PC. 5 7 1, 83 11 3, 83 12 1.
- 526 निमुद् (4, 40, SH 8 4, 158) 'to bend down with burden' (निमुद = भाराक्रान्तो नमति)

- cf. जिमुहिय PC 13 8 4, 62 1, 63 11 9 'drooping',  
'broken' (gl सिधिलीकृत, भग्न)
- 527 तन्व (5, 5, SH 8, 4, 137, PSM) 'to stretch' (तन्व)  
cf. तडविय PC 19 17 6, 63 1 6, 65 2 4 'stretched'  
(विस्तारित)
- 528 धुवगाओ (5, 57) 'a bee'  
cf. धुवगाय PC 5 14 9, 14 4 5, धुवगाय 56 14 2,  
73 14 3 'ibid' (Sk ध्रुवगायक)
- 529 पशरिक् (6, 71) 'extensive' (विशाल)  
cf. PC 14 13 5, MP 9 24 12, 66 10 12 etc  
'extensive, abundant' (gl प्रचुर, प्रगुण) (= Sk. प्रति +  
रिक्, cf. अविरिक्)  
See DPM 377.
- 530 पञ्चवर (6, 15) 'a pestle' (मुसलम्)  
cf. PC 15 2 6 'ibid'
- 531 पचाद् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 156) 'taunt, censure'  
(उपालम्)  
cf. PC 6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 etc MP 7 5 5,  
52 20 19 etc 'jeer taunt, upbraid'  
See DMP 1096
- 532 पचल्लिड (SH 8, 4, 420) 'on the contrary' (प्रत्युत)  
cf. पचल्लिड PC 10 6 3 (v 1 पचल्लिड पचोल्लिड), 11 8 7  
(v 1 पचल्लिय, पचल्लिय) 16 4 9, 43 3 4 (v 1 पचल्लिड,  
पचल्लिड) 'ibid' Bh पचल्लिड PC 71 13 9 'with the  
face turned away (?) (विपरीत, पराङ्मुख ?) (Sk प्रत्यनीक)
- 533 पागली (6 40) 'slapping with both hands' (हस्तद्वय  
प्रहार,

cf पाणालि PC 14 6 1 'splash of water' (struck with hand) (gl जग्च्छटा)

534 परिहृच्छ (6, 71) 'clever' पद

cf परिहृच्छ PC 58 8 6, 66 3 3 चपल, PC 23 13 4, MP 14 1 20, 17 14 2 etc वेगवत्

परिहरथ PC 48 5 2, PSM दधु, MP 38 8 10 पद

पारिहृच्छ PC 12 1 8 वेग.

पदहृच्छ MP. 85 14 2 शीघ्र

परिहृच्छय MP 69 26 4 hastened

Cf DMP 1098, 1104, 1105, 1106

535 पुणाली (6 53) 'an unchaste woman' पुथली

cf PC 12 9 10, 15 14 2, 37 12 8 etc MP. 15 6 6, 18 1 7 etc See DMP 1115.

536 कुलधुओ (6 85) 'a bee' (भ्रमर)

cf PC 7 13 5, 26 2 6 etc MP 49 2 3

cf कुलधय MP 73 27 6, 96 7 9 'ibid'

कुलधय MP 9 10 8

See DMP 156, 157, 158

537 भमलो (6, 110) 'a foolish person' (जड)

भमल (6, 110) 'a disagreeable act' (अप्रियम्)

cf PC 14 2 9 भुमल (v 1 भमल, भुंमल) 'artless' (in the compound भुमलमोली 'an artless' naive woman' (cf Guj भम्मरमोली 'ibid'), MP 71 6 11 भुमलमोली (v 1 भुमुरमोली) 'ibid'

See 'Apabhramśa and Old Gujarati Studies II' Bhāratīya Vidyā 18, 1958, p 69, DMP. 114)

538. क्रिकेट (6, 105) 'cricket' (चीरी)  
cf. PC. 19 3 3.
539. महफरो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्वः).  
cf. PC. 3 8 9, 4 3 8 etc. MP. 15 15 11. See  
DMP. 1153.
540. मतवालो (v.l. मतवालो) (6, 122) 'intoxicated' (मत्तः).  
cf. PC. 14 2 6 मतवाल 'an elephant' (cf. H. मतवाला  
'intoxicated;') PSM. मयगल = Sk. मदकल, Guj. मेगल  
'an elephant'.
541. मड (6, 140) 'violence' (बलात्कारः), 'order' (आज्ञा).  
cf. मंडए 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'with great difficulty'  
PC. 18 3 2 38 7 5, 39 19 4 etc; मड PC. 13 4  
10, 22 5 8 etc. (gl. हठात्). Guj. मांड, माड माड  
'perforce' 'with great difficulty'.  
See DMP. 409, 410, 411, 412, 414.
542. मासीमिज, मासाई (6, 129) 'granting assurance of safety  
or protection' (अभयप्रदानम्).  
मसीस् 'to comfort (one who is threatened or afflicted)  
and assure protection' [PC. 10 2 1, 11 9 8 etc.  
मसीस् 'ibid.' MP. 78 24 19, 20 25 4 (v.l. मंसीस्),  
32 26 3. See DMP. 417.  
मसीस (f.) 'comfort, consolation' PC. 5 6 7.
543. मरहो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्वः) cf. PC. 3 9 8, 10 9 6,  
11 7 2 etc. See DMP. 1163.
544. मुसुम (6, 136; SH. 8, 4, 106) 'break' (भङ्गः).  
cf. PC. 4 8 7, 8 6 2, 17 9 4 etc.  
See DMP. 1181, 1182.

- 545 मेहुणिआ (6, 148) 'wife's sister', 'maternal uncle's daughter' (इयाली, मातुलाहमजा), मेहुणओ (6, 148 com) 'paternal uncle's son' (पितृभ्रातृपुत्र)  
cf मेहुणय 'paternal aunt's son', 'maternal uncle's son', 'brother-in-law' (i.e. husband's brother or wife's brother) PC 6 1 3, 17 10 6  
See DMP. 778
- 546 र्खोल् (7, 4, SH 8 4 48) 'swing to and fro' (दोल्य)  
cf PC 14 3 7, 13 7 4, 13 12 8 etc  
See DMP 1187.
- 547 बुक् (6, 94, SH 8 4 98) 'roar' (गर्ज्)  
cf बुक् 'scream,' 'caw' PC 19 3 4, 52 1, 68 11 7  
cf DMP. 696, 697, 698
- 548 बिट्टिय PC 10 6 6 'daughter' (पुत्री)  
बिट्टी cf SH 8 4 330(3), बिट्ट PSM G H बेटी, H बिदिया
- 549 विरल्ल (7, 71, SH 8 4 137) 'stretch' (तन्, विस्तार्य)  
cf PC 16 14 7  
Also विरिल् PC 41 2 1, 74 9 10  
cf PSM विरल्ल, विरिल्ल बिरेल्लिअ, DMP 1241
- 550 वेआरिअ (7, 95) 'deceived' (प्रतारितम्)  
cf वेयार् 'deceive' PC 18 12 6, 8 10 4 etc;  
MP 14 10 8, 98 7 4  
See DMP 1256
- 551 वेआलो (7, 95) 'blind', 'darkness'  
cf वेताल्ल PC 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेताल्लहो 5 4 6 'at sunset' ('अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये)

- 552 वेदरु (7, 95) 'tender', 'pleasure-loving or voluptuous' (वेदरु, विलुहं).  
cf PC 10 17 9, 30 5 8, 62 11 6, Mp 3 1 11.
- 553 वेदविज (7, 96) 'disrespect, contempt', 'angered'.  
cf बहाविज 'angered' (बोपावुर, बोपाविष्ट) PC. 4 1 10, 7 5 8, 8 6 1, 20 8 4 etc.  
cf वेदविज DMP 1262.
- 554 सप्तसग (8, 11) 'long' (दोपम्)  
cf सप्तसगत्तग 'length' PC 4 6 7.
- 555 साहुलिका (8, 52) 'a cloth' (दल्लम्)  
cf साहुल (f) 'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person carried in procession, to serve as a canopy' (शिरोवन्नखण्ड) PC 14 2 4
- 556 सिरि (8, 31) 'curds' (दधि)  
cf PC 14 9 3, 24 13 5, 34 13 6 39 8 5, 71 8 9, 90 6 6

(2) ITEMS NOT RECORDED IN THE DN  
NOT RECORDED IN THE DN

- 557 असरास PC 2 16 4, 35 14 3, 42 5 5, MP 19 2 4, 56 3 14, 70 15 2, 87 4 7, 102 8 9 'abundant, much, plenty of' (ग्ल बहुल, अवर्षाप्त) (DMP 799) —
558. आरोड् PC 11 8 6, 15 3 1, 52 2 7 'attack, engage in battle'  
cf PSM रोड् = रुड्
- 559 आवग PC 11 2 7, 12 11 5 etc  
'solely and entirely one's own' (ग्ल स्वाधीन, स्वयत्त);

Guj आवयुं, आवयु 'solely and entirely one's own'  
See DMP. 807.

- 560 आवड (PC 7 6 6, 17 3 4, 29 9 9, 50 8 10, 66 9 5, 70 3 10, 81 13 5) 'go to perdition, be destroyed, disappear' (विलय प्राप्, वि+नश्)
- 561 उट्टुद PC 7 11 9, 21 5 9, 25 20 7, 49 5 7, etc ओट्टुद 17 17 4, 46 11 10 'subjected, subdued' (नियन्त्रित)
- 562 उड् PC 64 14 2, MP 84 11 14, 89 12 6, 101 16 15 'to offer, hold forth, stretch forth' Guj ओडु 'ibid', Kan oddu 'ibid'.  
See DMP 818 cf समोड्
563. खयाल PC 13 4 8, 58 4 9, Bh 3 24 7, 4 3 1 'a mountain hollow or gl'en'
564. खडक PC 31 3 6, 43 17 8, 81 10 6 'rock' (gl. loosely पर्वत) Guj खडक 'rock'
- 565 खेरि PC 13 10 9, 40 16 3, 82 2 7, 82 12 5, MP 8 1 11, 58 19 8 etc 'hostile rankling, malice mixed with anger due to enmity' (gl कलुषता, वैरक्रोध)  
See DMP 899
- 566 खोल PC 13 4 8, MP 2 13 9 15 18 8, 20 5 6 etc 'hollow, a hollow, chasm, deep cavity'  
See DMP 900
- 567 गणियारि PC 5 14 7, 7 3 3 etc MP 16 23 5, 25 5 2 etc 'a cow elephant' (दृष्टिनी)  
See DMP 902



568. झलक (f.) PC. 4 10 4, 4 10 7, 4 10 9 'splash',  
MP. 17 13 6, 74 1 22, 74 8 6, 83 13 1. cf. Guj.  
झालक, छालक; H. छलक 'a splash'; Guj. झलकावु, छलकावु,  
H छलकना 'to splash out from a container'; PSM.  
छुलुछुल्, चुलुछल् 'to splash'.  
See DMP. 483.
569. डोह् PC. 2 13 4, 26 11 3 'to muddle (water),  
to make turbid or muddy, to set into commotion  
or agitation'.  
cf. डोहिअ SH. 8, 4, 439(3) 'muddled, disturbed'.
570. डोर (n.) PC 2 7 3 'cattle', Guj. डोर 'ibid'.
571. निद्रिय PC. 25 2 6, 25 5 6 etc. MP. 35 1 4 (with  
respect to eyes under the influence of strong  
emotion) 'expanding, moving to and fro or  
bulging'.  
cf. PSM निद्रि, विद्रि = विस्तार.  
•See DMP. 1033.
572. निवट्ट PC. 4 8 4, 10 10 3, 17 12 10.  
निवट्ट PC. 36 6 8 'cut off, chop off'.
573. तवार PC. 12 3 6, 54 6 1, 62 3 1 'destruction',  
'perdition' (gl. विनाश, मृत्युः), MP. 18 1 9, 70 1 5;  
नवार 91 3 7 'hell' (gl. नरक, प्रथम नरक.) (cf. PSM,  
तवतमा and तमा 'kinds of hell'.)  
cf. DMP. 569, 670
574. तियमद् PC. 1 10 5, 39 4 7, 39 4 9, 69 6 11 etc.  
MP. 39 9 5, तियमइया 73 13 6 'a woman' (स्त्री).  
See DMP. 490.

- 575 तीरिय (f) PC 17 6 3, 58 6 5, 75 21 1 'a sort of arrow'. तीर PC 75 17 3 'ibid'.  
cf PSM तीरिया (in the compound तीरियासरो from the Samaruccakahā, the interpretation 'quiver' doubtfully put forth by PSM is incorrect) MW s v तीर, तीरिका Persian *tir*
576. दल्वद् PC 4 2 9, 4 8 7, 17 9 3, 20 8 6 etc MP 16 23 6, 60 11 12 etc 'crush, pound, destroy' (चूर्ण) See DMP 1077  
cf M *dalvaṭne* 'trample', G *dālovāto* 'total destruction'
- 577 धव (f) 17 6 2 17 6 9, 52 10 1 'challenge (to fight)' (आह्वानम्)
- 578 धाराय 8 11 1 (w r धाराहर), 84 1 3 'a demon prowling at night' (gl रात्रिचर, राक्षस) = Sk \*धाराचर  
cf Sk lex धारा 'night'
579. धारावृष्ट्य PC 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 15 4 8, 19 17 7 etc MP 52 19 14 'with the face turned away' धरावृष्ट्य
- 580 धोमाय PC 13 9 1, 26 2 2, 32 13 10, 61 10 7 etc MP 27 14 16, 38 15 4 etc 'to praise' (प्रशस्, श्लाघ)  
See DMP 1126
- 581 कम्पाव(य) PC 3 6 9, 8 12 2, 9 14 6, 24 2 8 73 3 8 etc JC 2 1 8, 2 13 4 'a sort of bard' (बन्दिविशेष)  
cf DMP 1364
- 582 मध्यवद् PC 15 6 5, 24 10 7, 30 8 4, 31 6 2, 48 13 4 56 2 2, 58 10 5, 64 6 7 etc 'destroyer' (विनाशक, मदक) (mostly at the end of a compound)

- 583 मरक PC 899, Bh 'pride' (गर्व) cf. PSM मरुप्प, मरुप्पर, मरुप्पर.
- 584 रसोइ PC. 17 13 10, MP 85 14 6, 91 21 11, JC 2 23 11 'cooked food'  
cf Sk रसवती occurring in Hemacandra's *Parīśiṣṭa-parvan*. G रसोइ  
See DMP 599
- 585 रेड् 'overflow, flood' PC 497, 17 3 2 etc, MP 145 11, 16 26 12 etc (derived from Sk री 'flow')  
cf G रेल्लु 'to flood', रेल (f) 'a flood'  
See DMP 559.
- 586 रोक् 'check', 'stop' PC 47 10, 61 9, 17 9 3, 25 15 2  
cf H रोकना, G रोकलु
- 587 वड्ड PC 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10, 25 3 7, 70 11 10, 72 14 9 etc 'to be sure', 'certainly'
- 588 वागरमाल PC 14 2 6 'festoon of green leaves etc' (H बदरवाल, बदनागर)
- 589 बलिमड PC 18 8 9, 27 3 9, 29 9 9, 30 9 5, 68 9 1, 84 16 2 बलिमड MP 25 18 11, 78 19 33, 80 4 13 etc 'violence' (बलात्कार)  
cf PSM बलिमड See DMP 161
- 590 विहडण्ड PC 14 9 8, 15 11 1, 37 8 7, 37 11 3, 58 7 6 etc 'agitated', 'perturbed' (व्याकुल cf SH 8 2 174)
- 591 विहलण्ड PC 8 9 5, 12 8 6, 17 7 3 etc MP 28 198, 83 4 8 'agitated', 'perturbed' (विह्वल, व्याकुल)  
See DMP 1250

- 592 वेज्झ PC. 10 10 2, 11 6 3 'a push'. cf. PSM. विज्झ.  
 593 समुद्, समोद्, समोद् 'offer' 'keep ready' PC. 4 5 9,  
 15 11 3, 33 8 6, 45 2 3, 48 1 1, 53 10 2,  
 58 9 9, 61 2 2, 80 3 6, 82 2 6, 83 8 6; MP.  
 7 12 5, 39 5 13, 77 3 14.

See DMP. 1270 and उद् 'offer' DMP. 818, 819  
 (Guj. ओढवु, ओढवु 'to offer').

594. साइय (f.) 'embrace' PC. 19 10 1, 26 1 1, 44 9 4,  
 53 12 9, 60 9 9 etc.; MP. 5 15 9, 81 6 1.  
 (Guj. साई 'embrace').  
 See DMP. 1279.

595. सिगिरि PC. 86 3 9; JC. 4 3 8.

'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person  
 taken in procession, to serve as a canopy'. (cf.  
 PSM. सिक्करिआ, Old Guj. सिकिरि, सिगिरि).

See DMP. 1370.

596. सीरिअ 'perced' PC. 6 1 10; MP. 29 15 2 (Ved.  
 श्री 'to rend').

cf. PL. 924 सीरिओ = भिन्नः .

See DMP 253.

597. हुलि 'a sort of piercing weapon' PC. 17 6 5,  
 58 6 6, 61 1 4.

cf. हुल् 'to pierce', MP. 84 6 4; NC. 7 7 10; हुल्  
 'to throw' SH. 8 4 145.

See DMP 1311, 1312

cf. हुल् 'to fix on a stake, to pierce' MP. 7 5 10,  
 76 8 6 etc; हुलाहुलि 'acts of mutual piercing' PC.  
 52 9 3 (H. हुलना 'to pierce'. See DMP. 1313.